The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES INSCRIBED TO ELIZA.

Hast thou the rose of health?—Oh! guard it well—
It shrinks from the rude blast and cannot bear
At any time neglect: It is a boon,
The dearest earthly boon, that we can ask
Or Heav'n bestow, to bless life's pilgrimage:
Then prize the precious gift while it is thine,
And while thou wear'st the rose-bud in thy breast,
Oh! let it teach thee Charity for those
Who, poor and needy, have it not; but above all
Remember thou thyself must yield the flower
At a swift coming day—perhaps while youth
Yet smiles upon thy brow, and when the world
With its gay witcheries allure thy heart
To pay it homage—yet at that day,
Oh! let thy will be free to barter it
For purer and more lasting joys to come;
Let piety subdue earth-born desires,
And lead thy feelings and thy soul to God.

Bushwick Cottage, Nov. 1826. IDA.

SONG.

How lightly o'er the waters bounding
Our little vessel scuds along;
No noise or stir through air is sounding,
To break the numbers of our song.

Sweetly from the shore is thrilling,
O'er the wave our melody;
Gently through the heart instilling
Love, celestial love, to thee.

Hail! as thee, dear blue-eyed maiden,
Of my song the gentle theme;
Sought like sorrow here can deaden
Purest pleasure, tho' a dream.

Hope, welcome guest, is constant raising
In my breast a joy to come;
Can she be mine whom now I'm praising?
Ah! still will hope on fancy roam.

ISLAND BARD.

AUTUMN.

I love to scan creation's page,
When autumn's bloom thereon is trac'd;
'Tis emblematic of the age,
When reason, like a hoary sage,
Unrolls her charms to Nature's face.

Spring's velvet buds, and opening wreaths,
May deck the earth with fragrant gems—
Summer's luscious balmy breeze,
May waft to pleasure's couch light ease,
And banish care from every mind.

But Autumn, loveliest of the train,
With variegated clustering curls,
With mellow tints of golden chains,
And foliage rich as ruby veins,
Does Nature's mental stores unfurl.

Here—around, proud man may read,
In ev'ry falling leaf may see
The past, the present—and take heed,
Lest toiling on for pleasure's meed,
The future be not misery.

Here enamouring thoughts will roll,
Reflection's sterner truths will flow,
'Till ev'ry fibre of the soul,
Shall at *Reflection's* altar bow. OSCAR.

Lines on reading Cornelia's late address to the BOSTON BARD.

How vain, 'gold and silver,' how worthless and vain,
Ye seem to the tender breath'd soul-touching strain,
That the hand of the fair, from her harp hath drawn forth,
To soothe in his sorrows, the Bard of the North.
The proud son of wealth to *himself* may impart
The feelings that warm and ennoble the heart;
By extending, with pity, the hand of relief
To the minstrel in penury, of years and grief:
Yet no spirit all glowing with charity's fire,
Might impart to the soul of the son of the lyre,
Emotions more thrilling, more tender and kind,
Than those of the gifted, benevolent mind—
Which gave not the tribute, the cold one of *wealth*
To him, whom Peru's could not win back to health,
But pour'd forth its sympathy glowing and bright—
Revelation depicted in colours of light,
And wean'd from his soul the dark phantoms of care,
That embitter existence, and nurture despair.

CEDRIC.

TO MISS H. M——Y.

With thee, the tide of time moved sweetly on,
The storms of mind were naught but ripples in the stream;
Pure as the chrystal bed that current shone,
Fairer as the myrtle bloom'd its transient beam.

With thee, how oft hast pure delight,
Her rapturous moments o'er thine lent her aid;
Her sylvan measures bade the cheerless night
To shine like Nature's beauty, undismayed.

With thee, the ills that's in the fate of man
Seem'd lush'd, and every care was deep at rest;
For life beats high to emulate thy plan
Which conscience holds so pure and perfect blest.

To thee, when death is near, I'll cling,
And if thou'lt grant one friendly tear,
I'll hail with pleasure Terror's king,
'Twill soften and subdue the fear.

For thou hast omit I've used thee ill,
And that will prove I am forgiven;
I bend submissive to thy will,
And place my hopes alone in Heaven.

HAMON.

FAME.

High on the crimson car of fame
I saw the victor ride,
He came from far thro' flood and flame,
In all the pomp of pride;
And loud the war-trump pierc'd the skies,
All hail the conq'ror comes,
From every hill let shouts arise,
And sound ye doubling drums.

The crimson crown the conq'ror wore,
Wav'd o'er the warrior's head;
But his right arm was red with gore
A hundred hearts had shed;
A hundred hills in echoes rung
O'er ocean's sounding surge;
A hundred harps awoke and sung
Of Europe's dreadful scourge.

They sung the fame of him whose scroll
A tide of tears had wet;
They sung the fame of him whose soul
Had oft in murder met,
And oft had spread dark midnight o'er
The weeping widow's mind,
And wrote her grief with gushing gore,
Dread vampire of mankind.

Not so with him who wore the plume
When fair Columbia bled;
The sun that set on Vernon's tomb
Smil'd on the mighty dead:
The blood that dy'd Columbia's land
Was paid for liberty—
The great, the good and glorious band,
The western world set free.

The scroll of him who sleeps in earth,
Gave liberty a name;
And virtue's heroes then had birth,
And virtuous valor fame—
Gore gush'd thro' many a hundred veins
On that immortal morn;
Great God! 'twas then were rent the chains
Of millions yet unborn.

Milford, Del. MILFORD BARD.

THE HEROIC DAUGHTER.

When the French revolution first began to desolate the homes of France, to drag its devoted victims one by one from the circle of affection and crowd the scaffolds with martyrs, D'Azinval fled his country. A moment he paused as the spirit of patriotism spoke within him, and the throbbings of his heart grew quicker, while he contemplated the altars of France overthrown, her laws outraged, her children massacred; while the myrmidons of anarchy and atheism desolated the sceptre of her power, and filled her high places. But, alas! for his country, he felt it vain to raise his arm: it might draw down destruction on his head, but could not avert it one moment from her's. The demon of discord, like the hot blast of the sirocco, withered her virtue and invaded her strength; and hostile as it was to his nature, he saw it was the part of wisdom to prostrate himself, like the traveller in the desert, till its fury had passed.

Nor was this resolution the result of considerations that centred in self; he had a tie that weakened the love of country: the feelings of the patriot were emerged in the fears and the affections of the parent, and to withdraw his young and lovely Adele from the scenes of terror was the first motive of his flight.

In their early progress, one engrossing anxiety, the safety of his darling charge, pervaded his soul. The companion-ship of the precious pledge of early love and former happiness gave an elasticity to his step, an energy to his conduct, that would have been unknown to him as a lonely fugitive; but embarked upon the broad bosom of the ocean, in proportion as her security became certain, some recollections and regrets arose: the wind and the waters, and the clear sky, spoke of no foes to the happiness and innocence of his child, but they left him leisure to re-create the past, and to anticipate the future. He turned to the land of his fathers, the cradle of his hopes and the grave of his happiness, and now first felt himself an emigrant.

The possession of property in the island had determined him to make choice of St. Domingo. When its craggy rocks first struck his view, he gazed on it as a vast dungeon, and those rough outworks with which nature had fenced it appeared the barriers of hope. Not so to the light and buoyant heart of Adele, who wearied with her voyage longed to tread again on Terra firma; certain in all the confidence of young existence and unchecked expectation, of meeting happiness every where, her joyous and brilliant nature was never long under eclipse, even when her sensibility was most touched with the apparent melancholy of her father.

Established on the island, Adele made her father's home the theatre of her exertions. Her taste, elegance, and ingenuity supplied the place of expensive luxuries, while her lively spirits and happy temper pervaded the whole sphere of domestic management with a harmony and lustre which were sunshine and music to the soul. D'Azinval felt that the indulgence of sorrow was ingratitude to Heaven: and though the destiny of France threw a shadow on his happiness, it grew, under the influence of the expanding charms and virtues of his child, more pure than he had ever dared to hope for in this world.

Their little habitation, seated on the gentle declivity of a mountain, was at once sheltered and embellished by all that nature so abundantly yields in this rich and fertile island. The golden orange and the fragrant citron gratified the senses with their sweetness, odour, and beauty—while the oak, the elm, the pine, and numerous other trees, rose majestically around the remote precints of their cottage. Its access was a terrestrial paradise; D'Azinval had employed his time in forming it to his own and Adele's taste; fountains supplied from springs of purest water, every where "shook their loosened silver in the sun," and gave a delicious coolness to the scene, in the midst of which the beautiful Adele, like another Eve, would often spread a sweet repast of fruit. All that could preserve the memory of France was carefully studied, yet mixed with much of the wild and picturesque beauty of luxuriant nature. This combination was no where more remarkable than in Adele herself, whose dark and abundant tresses were usually intertwined with fresh flowers, in the almost endless variety which taste, or the whim of the moment, might suggest.

It was a rich sunset, and Adele was standing by her father with a tame bird perched upon her finger, the pecking beak of which he had been regaling, when their attention was attracted by the approach of an Indian, who led towards them a European youth—young and beautiful, he came "like Morning led by Night." D'Azinval rose to meet them, and Adele stepped back, sheltering as she did so, her little fluttering favourite in her bosom.

The Indian, who spoke a little broken French, addressed D'Azinval with a vehemence of voice and gesture that considerably increased the difficulty attendant on understanding him, and he turned to the young stranger for explanation. The youth addressed a few words to his guide, which had the effect of procuring silence, and then, with a pure accent, and much propriety of language, he stated that he was the only survivor of an unfortunate refuge family whom chance had thrown upon the Indian's hospitality, in whose hut a malignant fever had carried off his last remaining relatives, an uncle and a brother—and that he was himself only just recovered from an attack of the same disorder; that the Indian was poor, and could ill bear the burthen with which his humanity had encumbered him, and having heard by chance of the vicinity of Monsieur D'Azinval, he had persuaded Cuval (the Indian) to conduct him to his countryman, hoping through his means to be placed in some way, as soon as his strength should be restored, of providing for himself, and probably rewarding his benefactor, the generous Indian. D'Azinval listened to the youth with the warmth of a brother, and bade him welcome. Cubal partook of some refreshment, but could not be persuaded to accept of any thing more: he pressed the young Lorraine to his heart, and bade him farewell in his own expressive language: then, turning to D'Azinval, he called him "*le bon blanc*," and with an act of reverence to Adele, as to a being of a brighter sphere, the dusky stranger departed.

All the hoarded love of country that had silently accumulated in D'Azinval's heart poured itself forth on this unfortunate child of France, who had been thus unexpectedly thrown under his protection. He saw with delight the natural consequences of two beings so young, so beautiful as Adele and Louis being brought into contact, and he smiled on their young and innocent loves, as we may imagine did the patriarchs of old on those of their children, when the world was yet young, and equal worth and mutual affection formed the only bonds of union. If Adele had been before a creature of happiness and beauty, she was much more so now, when every charm was heightened under the influence of the most powerful stimulant the human heart acknowledges. From the first she had united with her father in all the kindly offices of hospitality: as a stranger, as an invalid, Louis Lorraine had called upon her pity; her sweet song, and sweeter smile, were ever ready to chase sorrow and despondence from his soul—while her gentle cares, and delicate attentions brought back the glow and vigour of health, and Louis paid her sweet charity with all he had to give—his heart; and never was there a heart more warm, more undivided.

The felicity of a purer sphere than this appeared to crown the dwelling of D'Azinval; and the regrets of the past were lost in the enjoyments of the present. The richest charms of nature, the purest sweets of domestic life, blessed his home of exile, and he sometimes doubted whether the meridian of Paris, or his villa in its environs, would have afforded so sweet and safe a sanctuary. The interest of politics, the finesse of society, would have crept in; pomp and pageantry would frequently have displaced social enjoyment, and careless ease: Adele, instead of being the arbitress of one happy and devoted heart, had been the idol of a crowd with scarcely a heart among them; and, in drawing these contrasts D'Azinval felt that retirement, illumined by enlightened minds, and enlivened and endeared by domestic ties, was the true sphere of human happiness.

But as nothing in this world is perfect, so neither is there any thing permanent, and the felicity of the three happiest beings the earth had ever held was destined to experience an eclipse when it was in its meridian lustre. The day was fixed that was to blend the destinies of the young lovers; and the blush of modest joy was on the cheek of Adele as she listened to the raptures of her future husband, while they strolled through the sweetest scenes illumined by the brightest moonlight. Suddenly Lorraine heard his name. He paused and listened: again some invisible being called upon him. He answered the call, telling the stranger to come forth: an Indian appeared. Bidding her not to be alarmed Louis left Adele, and withdrew a few paces to converse with him: then returning to his mistress, he cried:

"Let me attend you to the house, Adele; I must leave you immediately. Be not alarmed, my love, my stay will not be long."

"But why must you go? Why, Louis, must you go?"

"You do not know him, or I should fear to tell you. Cubal the generous Cubal is dying, and desires to see me. He saved my life, Adele!"

"Heaven bless him for that!" cried she, clasping her hands. "Go, Louis! How selfish am I to stay you—but—" she hesitated between shame and love—"you will hasten back the moment that you can."

They parted and Adele now really felt how dear to her heart, how necessary to her happiness, was Lorraine. The many terrors that crowded in her breast, the tedium of the hours, all told her the extent and power of his dominion. She rose early the following morning from a restless couch, and tried to assume a cheerfulness she did not feel: but there was anxiety on her father's brow and her forced spirits meeting no support, she sunk more exhausted from the effort. Circumstances connected with the politics of France so much occupied the mind of D'Azinval, that he could not forbear giving his thoughts utterance—nay he even hinted that the unjust and summary proceedings of ephemeral tyrants might extend to himself. Adele heard him without emotion: those fears appeared to her unreal, at least remote; and the absent Lorraine continued to engross her thoughts. Alas! other ills were hastening on, as unheeded by the love-sick girl as they were unexpected.

The fears of D'Azinval were but too true; for a party of French dragoons came galloping to his mansion, and made him prisoner, and departed to the place of his confinement.

At that moment a thought came to her mind which she hastened to accomplish; and, ere many minutes had elapsed, disguised in male attire, she followed the steps of D'Azinval.

She followed at a distance; it was neither her purpose, nor was it in her power to overtake him. A discovery might end in her committal to a separate prison, but while free and unknown she might hover near, and perchance bring him timely aid. Animated by the light of the torches, which the foremost of the sanguinary myrmidons carried, those delicate feet, hitherto known to little else but the satin slipper, suited to the light dance and the light steps with which she trod her little rural rambles, were incased in a pair of boots belonging to a young domestic; her glossy tresses, rarely encumbered with more than a chaplet of flowers, were tucked under a foraging cap, while a cloak of Lorraine's concealed the rest of her unsuitable attire.

Insensible to fatigue, she pursued her way: all the courage of her sex, which ever rises in proportion to the emergency that calls it forth, strung her nerves, nor did one feminine emotion sicken her heart till she beheld the prison gate close, and shut her father from her eyes. Then burying her face in her cloak she sunk into a recess of a building against which she leaned and which commanded a view of the prison. Suddenly arousing herself from this agony of despair, she looked up to heaven, ejaculating "God of the innocent! just and omnipotent Being give me thy aid!" Fortitude instantly renewed her broken spirit; a confidence in divine support inspired the radiance of hope in her heart, and she sat collecting her thoughts and resting her shaking frame, unnoticed and unnoticing, though crowds kept passing and repassing where she sat.

The mid-day sun was riding high in the heavens—twelve hours of unremitted and unrefreshed fatigue had been passed, when the creaking of the hinges of the heavy prison doors again called every thought to her father. She saw the guard issue forth, with their superiors, "pranked in authority," exerted for the worst of purposes. All the pomp of military parade was there. She drew her cap close down upon her face, and her cloak closer about her form, and mingled in the crowd which had begun to intercept her view. Her heart beat almost to suffocation, as a few paces whence she stood, she beheld her father pass, followed by a crowd of prisoners. She heard the word of command, she saw them marshalled to the place of execution; again she called upon the God of the universe, and stifling her emotion, followed.

Revolutionary executioners had grown weary of the task of despatching their victims one by one, and on the present occasion, as on many others, the prisoners were assembled in a crowd, in order to be destroyed at once by a discharge of musketry. All was arranged—the condemned stood together—men upon the threshold of eternity. Some closed their eyes (for there were many who refused to have them bandaged) as though to shut out the dreadful view of the gulf before them; others looked up to heaven, where alone they could hope for mercy. The muskets were levelled—not a breath was to be heard—'twas the awful silence which preceded the signal of death—of murder rather. The signal was on the commandant's lips, when suddenly a shriek was heard, and Adele, from whose head the cap had fallen, leaving her tresses free to float upon the wind, was seen to rush into the arms of her parent; and the piercing agony in which she exclaimed, "My father!" as she sunk upon his bosom, thrilled even to the breasts of the sanguinary ruffians around. A pause still more awful, still more touching, followed, in which D'Azinval gazed in voiceless emotion on his pale child, clinging to him with convulsive tenderness and terror. He was bewildered with the flood of feelings that rushed upon him. There appeared no time to save her, for he every instant expected the thunder of death, when a signal from the commandant stopped the intended fire. Heart struck by the magnanimity, the self-sacrifice, the courage, of a creature so young and so lovely, he felt as though he had been warned by a voice from heaven to perform an act of mercy. The prisoners were remanded to their dungeon. The tears of hope, of gratitude, of admiration, sprung into all eyes as the unexpected reprieve was pronounced. All were moved but Adele; she unconscious that they were not still to be led to death, grasping her father, moved onward like a beautiful statue—as white, and almost as cold.

It will require but a few words to detail the closing scene. During the time Adele was clinging to her father, Lorraine returned and rushed into her arms, when she immediately recovered. They all repaired to the villa of D'Azinval—Lorraine and Adele were joined in wedlock, and all was festivity and joy.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The feelings of one who has returned to his natal residence, after an absence of a score and a half of years, may be better imagined than described: he feels a kind of melancholy pleasure, which none can know but those that have experienced it. He inquires for his former associates; some are dead; some gone to foreign lands; scarcely one left to greet him, or receive him with that grateful welcome which he so fondly anticipated—yet he beholds his native scenes; his place of nativity, where he has passed years of happiness, and received his first lessons of virtue and religion—all these combined create sensations which partake of the painful and the pleasant. I was visited not long since by a gentleman of an aged appearance, who, after alighting from his horse, inquired if Mr. B——— lived here. Though an entire stranger to me, I could discover a familiarity in his address which bespoke his not being a stranger to the place. I replied, yes, and desired to know which of them he wished to see, he replied in return, the elderly Mr. B.—I informed him he had been dead for some years; he dropped his head in a melancholy mood for some moments, and then inquired for Mr. and Mrs. ———; I informed him they were also both dead; afterwards for Miss C., she was dead! after that Mr. F., he was dead! and Mr. G., he was dead! and a number of others, the major part of whom was either dead, or had left the neighborhood; he stood for some moments lost in that intensity of reverie, in which all the powers of thought become chained to one object, and then exclaimed, "Strange alterations indeed! it is now about thirty years since I left this immediate neighborhood; at that time all those of whom I have inquired, were my friends and companions; some were young and blooming in youth and health, and others in the prime of life; but alas! all are gone—how sadly am I disappointed. On my road I was anticipating a joyful meeting with my former and dear friends; every thing co-operated to give me pleasure: the birds, as I thought, seemed to greet me; the tall and stately lombardy bent his towering top at my approach; the scenery on every side presented its former beauties; and all nature seemed more gay than usual, retaining alike its wonted simplicity and grandeur. But where are my friends and former associates? dead! all slumbering beneath the "cold clay," who thirty years since, promised as fairly to struggle out a "good old age" as myself.

What a world of trials and painful anxieties have I since experienced," and suddenly starting, as if from an unpleasant dream, he observed—"you know nothing but contentment here! you are excluded from the hurry and bustle of a busy world; a rural life, appears to me, to partake more of perfect happiness than any other: none of the turmoils of a busy town have you to endure—no heavy losses to encounter—no fortune at hazard on the treacherous ocean, as is too often my lot: but business calls, I must away, and may you always possess that enviable happiness you now appear so much to enjoy"—and with eyes full to overflowing, he departed with a firm and melancholy pace. S. A.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following sketch of Philadelphia is taken from an old Book, dated MDCCXLVIII. by Richard Castleman, Gt. If you think it worthy a place in your paper, I will, by its publication, deem myself fully compensated for my trouble in its selection.

Yours, PETER SIMPLE.

Pennsylvania takes its name from William Penn, Esq. son to Sir William Penn, admiral of a Squadron in the Dutch war, where he behaved like a man of courage and conduct—his son, the present proprietor, met with some difficulty in obtaining a patent, by reason he had declared himself head of the people called Quakers. Pennsylvania is composed of all that tract of land, with its Islands, Rivers, Coasts, Bays, which lies from 40 to 45 degrees of North latitude, and is one of the richest countries in his *Majesty's foreign dominions*. The air is pleasant, wholesome, and unclouded, or very rarely overcast.—Though the winter is somewhat colder, and the summer hotter than in England, yet the inhabitants have known several winters together without frosts. The day in summer is two hours shorter than ours, and in winter two hours longer, which is really better for business of all kinds. And certainly this is a tract of land as well seated as any in the world for pleasure and profit. No great progress was made there (Philadelphia) until 1683, the year Penn had gained a patent for it. In less than a year there was 100 houses built and formed into a town, to which Mr. Penn gave the name of Philadelphia (or Brotherly love,) a place for its situation very agreeable, seated high upon a neck of land, formed by two * ——— 200 miles from the sea, yet ships of 500 tons can unlade at the Key. The country about it is rich, well watered and wooded, the earth produces a vast increase; they reap their corn about the beginning of July. The air is so healthy that there is no occasion for Physicians, and they find cures for their accidental diseases by simples—and the people so peaceful there is no want for a Lawyer † among them, and if any difference happens a third person makes up the matter without the charge of a law suit. This country is divided into six counties or divisions, and each county sends six Members to the assembly at Philadelphia—Chester 6, New Castle 6, Bucks 6, Sussex 6, Kent 6, and Philadelphia 6; all these mentioned places have yearly fairs and weekly markets, being very conveniently situated for commerce with the country about it. ‡ * * * * If the distressed people of England knew the comforts of Pennsylvania, and the easy means there is of a livelihood, they would never stay where there is continual want and misery; § even the meanest servant has better wages than those in England. Every thing is plenty here, that no inducement is held out for thieving, * * *.—There are many large and beautiful towns in Pennsylvania, of which, as I said before, Philadelphia, is the chief—it is a noble, large and populous City, standing on as much ground as our English city of Bristol, seated upon a neck of land formed by the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, both navigable many leagues above the city. [There must be some error in this, though perhaps the author means for small craft—P. S.]

In the year 1695 there was but one Protestant Church, and the author believes they where laying a foundation for another. The author relates an anecdote of Mr. Rudman, first Pastor of the old Swede Church, which I beg leave to subjoin.

When subscriptions were taken up to build the Church he subscribed a considerable sum, but when called on for the money he had it not in his power to pay it, yet to keep his word he contracted with the master builder for so much a day to carry the hod, till he had worked his subscription money out. This was a zeal and piety for religion seldom equalled. All womens' work are very dear there, and that proceeds from the smallness of their number and the scarcity of workers, for even the meanest single women marry well there, and being above want, she consequently above work. The proprietor of this delightful country (as I said before) is William Penn, Esq. who has a fine seat called Pennsbury, built on three Islets, if I may so call them, for a branch of the river Delaware runs thrice around it. § In his orchards and gardens may be found all the fruits, roots, and herbs that are in England, and many more peculiar to the country.

It also appears from his description that the elegant site of the Water Works was then called Fair Mount—he mentions the danger of walking there on foot in consequence of snakes; one he trod on in getting over a fence, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length—little apprehension can be feared from such reptiles, in our day—then a walk to Fair Mount must have been a *long, tedious* and dangerous journey. He says the people of Philadelphia could enjoy peace in the midst of war. The Indians in its vicinity where friendly, kind and sociable—the actions of Penn had secured their esteem, consequently love; they are too far distant from the sea to fear a foreign foe, and have several places of defence on the Delaware, before they could reach Philadelphia. The government and constitution are the same as in England. The Council is composed of the Protestants and Quakers, but the

* Here the book is torn, but I fill up the blank—navigable rivers—P. S.

† Wonderful change indeed.

‡ Years have made no material difference either in the one or other in this respect.

§ Perhaps some of your readers may have some knowledge of this site—I am under the impression 'twas in Kensington.—P. S.

public officers are taken out of the former.—The Governor is nominated by the King of England. There is hardly any trade in England but what may be met with in Philadelphia, and every mechanic has better wages—a journeyman Tailor has twelve shillings a week (Pennsylvania currency) besides his board, and every other trade in proportion.—The woods in the neighborhood produce Wolves, Panthers, Bears, Deers, Hares, Antelopes, Foxes, Racksons, Rabbits, Squirrels, Beavers, &c. whose skin yield great profit to the hunter, and a creature called a Possum, that has a false belly, in which its young ones retire in time of danger.‖

I will conclude my extract by one more, which, though literally true suited that age—but admitting it to be philosophically so, the increase of vice would do away with it *now*—Vice now presents itself in a form no different from what our ancestors painted it that I am sorry to say, many adopt it by choice, and not through necessity; viz. If criminal persons were sent over here (from England) they would find employment, and yet be restrained in the vices for which they were punished—for here a thief is to return four fold, what he has stole, and if he has not wherewith to do that, he is compelled to work it out—But every thing is so plenty here they would have no occasion to exercise their talent that way.

‖ This is an error, for I believe the Possum possesses no such peculiarity—there is a Bird specie that carries food for its young in a false bosom, called the *Pelican*.

COLLECTANEA.

BEAUTY.

Beauty, *what is it?* Will not the fairest form decay? will not the most blooming countenance fade? will not the most elegant figure be crumbled into dust? Contracted indeed must be their happiness, whose affection centres alone in the creature. This is a snare in which some are entangled to their destruction. Beauty often perverts the judgment, inflames the passion, and captivates the will. Nor are they the most happy who are the subjects of these attractions. Pride and vanity are no friends to peace and tranquillity. Wherever these dwell, they bring uneasiness, jealousy, envy and torment with them. How soon may beauty be sullied! He who created the dignified form, and so constructed the features, as to render the countenance fair and lovely, can as easily change it into an object of disgust; that what was before idolized, shall be avoided as offensive and unpleasant. After all, then, *what is it?* Is it a real good, is it a permanent good? Shall we adore that which is transient and perishing? Rather recollect ourselves, let us listen to the dictates of truth, rather than be imposed on by our imaginations. Let us hear what the voice of revelation says, "When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth; surely every man is vanity. Thou prevailest forever against him and he passeth: thou changest his countenance, and sendest him away."

THE BACHELOR'S WILL.

I, Lounsebout Longdelay, being sound both in body and mind, but apprehensive that I shall shortly quit this vain and forlorn state of celibacy, which I hope to exchange for a more happy state, and the indulgence of a kind and virtuous help-mate, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. Imprimis. I give and bequeath to my good friend Mr. W. M. all the manor of Longtelay, consisting of several farms and messuages called and known by the name of Doubts, Fears, Bashfulness, Irresolution, Uncertainty, Fickleness, Obstinacy, &c. being for the most part waste and barren ground, and much over-grown with briars, thorns, and thistles; but capable, by proper management, of great cultivation and improvement.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my good friend Mr. J. A. my dwelling house and cottage, called by the name of Vain Hopes, situate, lying and being in High-street in the county of Imagination; rising to the height of seven stories. Having a fair garden and prospect *before* it, and a large number of windows in the front, but without any outlet *behind*; nor having any conveniences of a social nature; to have and to hold the said dwelling-house until the day of marriage.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my good friend Mr. W. B. all my wood-land called and known by the name of Ambiguity; which is well planted with puns, conundrums, quirks, and brakes, and thickets, of dark unintelligible incomprehensibilities.

And lastly, I give and bequeath, all the rest of my bachelor goods and effects, consisting of a large treasure of whims, fancies, megrims, freaks, reveries, schemes, projects and designs, to my aforesaid good friend Mr. J. A. whom I constitute and appoint sole executor of this my last will and testament, only desiring that he would put a fancy or two into the heads of all old bachelors that they may follow me into the blessed land of matrimony.

JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER.

It is astonishing how little has been written or spoken upon that most exalted of all the sacrifices ever made by mere mortals, which is recorded in the eleventh chapter of *Judges*. The divine historian has not even given us the name of the fair victim. Jephthah, returning from the slaughter of twenty cities, and the complete conquest of the enemies of Israel, rashly vowed, that whatsoever should come forth of the doors of his house to meet him, should surely be the Lord's, and should be sacrificed with fire! His daughter an only daughter! for she is emphatically called "the daughter of Jephthah, the Gileadite," indeed an only child, gay in all the loveliness of youth and beauty, and animated to enthusiasm by the prospect of her brave father's approaching triumph, came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances, unconscious of the awful doom to which she was destined! When, in all the agony of regret and sorrow, he announced to her the vow which he deemed irrevocable, how dignified her composure, how unparalleled her heroism! She resorted to no sophistical evasions to avert the blow that impended over her; scarcely condescended to express regret for her untimely fate. My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth; forasmuch as the Lord hath taken vengeance for thee of thine enemies, even of the children of Ammon. All she requested was, that herself and the companions of her infantile pleasures might be permitted to wander for two months upon the lonely mountains, to prepare herself for a death more glorious than that of the most celebrated hero of ancient or of modern ages. Compared with this, how trifling the

boasted sacrifice of *Iphigenia*, a story, indeed, which, from the silence of Homer, who could neither have forgotten nor despised an incident so suited to his taste, and so capable of embellishing his poem, we ought to regard as altogether fabulous.

Sweet simplicity of the patriarchal ages, ennobled by self-devotion more sublime than that of Codorus or Curtius! It is the business of a soldier and a king to die in the field of battle, but what could a poor rural girl feel of martial enthusiasm, or expect of future fame?

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

A writer in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, thus describes the burial place of Mr. Jefferson:

"I ascended the winding road, which leads from Charlottesville to Monticello. The path leads a circuitous ascent of about two miles up the miniature mountain, to the farm and the grave of Jefferson. On entering the gate which opens into the enclosure, numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beautiful groves to the summit of the hill. From the peak on which the house stands, a grand and nearly unlimited view opens to the thickly wooded hills and fertile vallies, which stretch out on either side. The University, with its dome, porticoes, and colonnade, looks like a fair city in the plain; Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath. No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness, and seclusion. The house is noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extends from the wings, and into it the front door opens. The apartments are neatly furnished and embellished with statues, busts, portraits and natural curiosites. The grounds and out houses have been neglected.—Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns by the cares attendant on the superintendance of the University which, when in health, he visited daily since its erection commenced.

At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet, shaded spot, the visiter sees a square enclosure, surrounded by a low unmortared stone wall, which he enters by a neat wooden gate.—This is the family burial ground, containing ten or fifteen graves, none of them marked by epitaphs and only a few distinguished by any memorial. On one side of this simple cemetery, is the resting place of the patriot and philosopher. When I saw it, the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which is to cover it. May it ever continue like Washington's, without any adventitious attractions or conspicuousness; for, when we or our posterity, need any other memento of our debt of honor to those names, than their simple inscription on paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be a mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to consecrate their remembrance in the hearts of our citizens, no cenotaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them."

WASHINGTON.

After the surrender of York Town, while the continental troops were preparing to receive the British, who were to march forth from the garrison, and deliver up there arms, the commander-in-chief was heard to say, addressing himself to the division of the army to which he was attached, "My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained, induce you to insult our fallen enemy; let no clamourous huzzaing, increase their mortification. It is sufficient satisfaction to us that we witness their humiliation: Posterity will huzza for us!"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REMARKS ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Although among barbarians, destitute of laws, offences are summarily punished, and commonly, either by the person himself who has been aggrieved, or some of his immediate kindred or friends; yet every unimpassioned person will admit, that, in civilized society, this form of inflicting punishment would be grossly improper and criminal. Thus, to reduce the remark to a specific bearing, while among savages, if a person has committed murder, the friends of the deceased may slay the homicide with impunity; in civilized life the premeditated killing of a murderer, by an individual is equally illegitious, in point of public opinion, with that of murdering any other person. The legality of the act, therefore, when *publicly* inflicted, rests exclusively upon the *validity* of the *law* by authority of which it is consummated.

But whence the *origin* of a *law* so potent, as justifies an act *otherwise* emphatically *heinous*.

Laws against murder, in common with every other species of civil enactments, being framed, as is well known, by legislative bodies, it hence follows, that the law under notice originates with a body of mere men, differing, in no other way, from their fellow citizens, than as they have been invested by them with authority to frame such regulations as they may deem requisite to the well-being of the community they represent.

That laws against murder are necessary, and that the annexed penalty should be severe, is not to be controverted, the depravity of men being such, that otherwise personal safety in society would be insecure: The occasion of remonstrance lies, not against the laws themselves, but the penalty; and this because it is the offspring of usurped authority, though, in general, assumed unwittingly; for were legislators aware that, in assigning death as the punishment for murder, they are guilty of that crime themselves, this horrid penalty, the opprobrium of humanity would soon be expunged from the statute book of every civilized community. But, unless it be contended, that legislators acquire, in virtue of their appointment, an accessional authority over the lives of their constituents, and, it may be added, over their own, beyond what they themselves possess, the inference is undeniable that, in implicating the life of man in the penalty for murder, and thereby commanding an act which neither of themselves, in his individual capacity, nor any other member of the community could commit, without incurring the utmost criminality, legislators act beyond their authority, and become guilty themselves of the crime they wish to punish. For, to render this argument more impressive, if, as is universally conceded, no person in his separate capacity, can deprive a murderer of his life, with impunity; if suicide is criminal on any pretext whatever, and if no person can commission another, either to take the life of a murderer, or, directly or indirectly to deprive *himself* of life, for any act of moral turpitude, how aggravated soever, because doing an act by another involving it oneself; if these premises be admitted, the inference is irresistable that legislators have not the power of punishing any crime with death, and, therefore, that in assigning it, they criminate themselves.

Considered, therefore, in what may be called a philosophical point of view, that is, aside from revelation, the infliction of capital punishment appears altogether unwarrantable:—But the Mosaic injunction "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," being the strong hold of most of the abetters of sanguinary punishment, it becomes necessary to consider the subject also, in reference to the light of divine revelation. PRIVADO.

ORIGINAL.

PUN.—Two gentlemen standing on the steps of the Coffee House as the Cadets were passing on Wednesday last, one of them observed "Here come the *Patridges*," to which the other replied "Pray Sir, dont make *Game* of them."

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING, Received at No. 116 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 55 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

Messrs. Carey & Lea have just published, in one octavo volume, "A Connected View of the whole Internal Navigation of the U. States, natural and artificial, present and prospective."

PREMIUMS.

To induce the numerous correspondents of the Saturday Evening Post and others to furnish original essays and metrical compositions particularly calculated to enrich the columns of the Casket for 1827, the publishers have been induced to offer the following rewards:

1. The Casket for 1826, 1827 and 1828, embellished with numerous engravings, and handsomely bound in rich extra bindings, for the best Essay, in prose, of moderate length.

2. The Casket for three years commencing with the volume just finished bound in the same superb manner, for the best American Tale, of moderate length.

3. The Casket for three years, commencing as above, bound in a superb style, for the best Biography of American character, male or female.

4. The Casket for three years, or five years Subscription to the Saturday Evening Post, for the best metrical composition, not exceeding sixty lines.

One year's subscription to the Casket for 1827 will be awarded to each of the *second best* articles in either of the above departments.

The articles must be addressed to *Atkinson & Alexander*, Philadelphia (post paid) and handed in by the first of March next, when they will undergo the inspection of three Literary gentlemen of this city, and the awards be distributed with fairness and impartiality.

Editor throughout the Union friendly to American Literature will please to give this notice two or three insertions.

Persons at a distance sending for the SATURDAY EVENING POST or the CASKET, will save themselves trouble and prevent unnecessary delay, by accompanying their orders with *one year's* payment in advance.

The Undersigned having witnessed an Examination and Attendance of twenty-one of the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, at the United States Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, on the 8th instant, as parents and visitors, desirous of observing the effects of their system, have great pleasure in stating we were much gratified in the improvement of our children, and those of us who had none placed there, of testing the efficacy of an establishment which is so eminently calculated to benefit all those who are afflicted with any kind of Impediment of Speech, some of the pupils having been grievously affected, not only with inveterate Stammering and Hesitancy, but violent distortion of features, are now so much relieved as to speak with ease and fluence. From the facts which have come within our own notice, as well as the information which we have received, we feel impelled by a sense of public duty, to recommend the Institution No. 197 Pine st to all those who labour with any kind of defective utterance, as well as to those parents who wish their children to avail themselves of the useful and polite branches of Education, which are here united with the subject already referred to, and which may be embraced at the same time upon economical principles.

ENNION WILLIAMS,
SARAH SUPLEE,
SHERRY DITO,
HENRY KORN,
HENRY M. ZOLLICHOFFER.

December 12, 1826.

Capt. Partridge, and his company of cadets from the school at Middletown, Connecticut, were on Saturday landed from the Steamboat at Kensington, where they were received by the regiment of citizen volunteers, under the command of Col. Swift, and Capt. Child's Company of Washington Greys, and escorted to the United States Hotel, in Chesnut street. After remaining four days, during which time they were treated in the most courteous manner, they departed on Wednesday in the steam boat on their way to Washington. They were escorted to the wharf by the Grays, under Capt. Childs, and another volunteer corps.

The student in Brown University, to whom was awarded the Alumni Prize Medal, which he obtained by palming on the judges a piece copied from Blackwood's Magazine, has returned the prize, and it has been awarded to another young gentleman. It is stated that the student who committed this plagiarism, was visited with such painful compunctions of conscience, that he could not enjoy his ill-gotten booty in peace. We hope that this will be a warning to all literary *poachers* to abandon such a course.

The commissioners of the navy have advertised to receive proposals for the supply of 16,000 sheets of copper and 110,000 lbs. of copper bolts, and for 505,000 lbs. of round, flat and square iron. The quantity to be increased, if required, on due notice. The places of delivery are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk.

The official canvass of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York gives to Mr. Clinton a majority of 3,650 votes for the office of Governor, and to Mr. Pitcher a majority of 4,188 votes for Lieutenant Governor. The whole number of votes taken at this election, in the great State, amounted to One Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty.

ELIAS HICKS spoke on Sunday in the forenoon at Friends' Meeting, in Pine street, and in the afternoon at Friends' Meeting, in Twelfth street. Both places were crowded and many hundreds had to go away without gaining admission. E. Hicks spoke an hour at each place.

LORENZO DOW preached in the afternoon at the meeting in Christian street, and in the evening at the meeting in Palmyra Square. Both places of worship were filled to overflowing.

CONGRESS.

In the senate the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy has been referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Berrien, Smith, of Maryland, Silsbee, Van Buren, Johnson, of Kentucky, and Sanford. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, has given notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. The President has transmitted a report from the Secretary of War, with that of the board of engineers for internal improvement, concerning the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was read, and the senate adjourned.

Mr. Randolph, attended in his seat in the Senate of the United States, on Monday last.

Mr. John Williams of Washington, North Carolina, was murdered on the night of the 24th ultimo on his return home from a prayer meeting. He was shot by a villain in waiting for him, and survived but a few hours. On the following day, a person by the name of Spierman, was arrested, and after examination, committed to prison to await his trial for the murder; the wife of the deceased, suspected of being accessary to the act, was also taken up and confined.

The Board of Officers which we have mentioned, says the National Intelligencer, being convened in this city, consisting of Generals Cadwallader, Sumner, and Daniel, of the Militia, and Gen. Scott, Cols. Eustis, Taylor, and Cutler, and Major Nourse, of the Army, has, we understand, fulfilled the duties assigned to it by the Secretary of War, and adjourned. This Board has been for the last two months, closely occupied in preparing systems of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Exercise, for the use of the Militia, and in reporting a plan of organization, by which this great arm of National defence may be rendered more efficient.

There were 26,533 slaves embarked on board Brazilian vessels, on the African Coast, between the first of July, 1825, and the first of July, 1826, for the Rio de Janeiro market. Of these poor creatures, 1,540 died on the passage; and 24,728 were landed at the Brazilian capital. The traffic in human flesh and blood must be uncommonly active, when nearly 25,000 unfortunate Africans are annually imported into Rio alone.

"On Saturday morning last, (says the Cincinnati Commercial Register of the 4th inst.) about five miles below Big Bone, and fifty five from Cincinnati, the boiler of the steamboat Union burst, producing instant destruction to the boat, and killing and wounding several individuals. The boiler passing through the boat under the forecastle, and she sunk instantly. There were four persons killed, and seven badly wounded. The engineer is among the killed. The names of those who were killed, were Robert Simmons, Thomas Kelly, Williams, and one whose name is unknown. The body of one only has been found, that of Kelly, the Engineer.

TROUBLE FROM THE OYSTER BEDS.

The grand jury of Cumberland County, New Jersey, have presented as a grievance the violent and unlawful proceedings of certain persons from other states, in having taken possession of the oyster beds of that county, and expelled by force, our citizens therefrom; they say that the crews of a hundred vessels are daily upon these beds, principally armed men, and composed of the most abandoned and desperate characters—that they plunder the shores, and threaten to burn the houses and put the inhabitants to death, and that they defy the civil and military force of the state—that all attempts to repress these disorders by civil process is useless and dangerous, and that nothing but the presence of an organized force, will prevent further acts of violence—and that such force is necessary for the safety of the persons and property of the citizens who inhabit the shores, and for the execution of the laws of New Jersey and of the United States. A bill on the subject of these complaints has been reported to the Assembly, by Dr. Ewing.

The Catholic Church erecting at Montreal, will be the largest building on this Continent. When completed, it will accommodate ten thousand persons. The building is now far advanced, and will be covered at the opening of the next season.—One hundred and eight thousand, five hundred and six dollars have already been expended. The Churchwardens report, that with an additional $40,000, they are authorized to borrow, and $20,000 expected to be received on subscription, they will be enabled to finish the exterior of the edifice, with the exception of two large front towers which will remain unfinished 80 feet under the intended height of 200 feet.

Advices from Port au Prince to the 4th of November mention that 1500 troops had marched from Port au Prince in consequence of a revolt at Cape Francois. Boyer was preparing an emission of copper and paper money to the amount of six millions. Business was quite dull, but the crops throughout the island were promising.

The Burlington Vt. Sentinel, states that Gideon O. Dixon, who lately absconded from that state, exchanged four or five thousand dollars in Rutland bills in New York, a few days since, and was afterwards heard of in Philadelphia. An agent of the Rutland Bank is in pursuit of him, and will probably overtake him, unless he takes ship for South America or Europe.

The navigation of the New York Canals was terminated by ice, on the 3d instant; it opened on the 24th April last, being a period of only a little more than seven month's use during the present year. The whole number of boats which passed the Collector's office at West Troy, the present season, inward and outward bound, was 19,269!

REMAINS OF PERRY.

"And the muffled drum rolled on the air,
Warriors with stately step were there;
On every arm was the black crape bound,
Every carbine was turned to the ground;
Solemn the sound of their measured tread,
As silent and slow they followed the dead."

Last week the interesting ceremony of the interment of the remains of Commodore Perry took place at Newport, R. I. Minute guns were fired during the time the remains were conveyed from the Lexington to the shore.—On landing the corpse, it was placed in a large and magnificent car, hung with mourning, and drawn to the grave by four white horses, appropriately ornamented with waving plumes. The procession was the largest ever collected in the state, and proceeded with solemn music, the tolling of bells, and discharges of artillery, to the burial place, where the funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, and a volley discharged over the grave of the deceased. The officers who attended as bearers on the occasion were Com. Chauncey, Captain Creighton, Capt. Crane, Capt. Shubrick, Capt. Turner and Capt. Kearney.

Of the survivors of the glorious battle of Lake Erie, there were present Dr. Usher Parsons of Providence, Surgeon of the fleet, Capt. D. Turner, Lieut. W. V. Taylor, and Thomas Breese, Purser, all of Newport, and now of the navy.

PUBLIC LEAD MINES.

From a report laid before the House of Representatives, relating to the Lead Mines belonging to the United States in Illinois and Missouri, it appears that at the public mines in Illinois, there were employed on the first of July, 1825, about 100 men; on the 21st March, 1826, 194 men; on the 30th June, 1826, 506 men; and on the 31st of August, 1826, 433 men. In Missouri, the number of miners, teamsters and laborers, (including slaves,) at the public and private mines, was about 2000.

The quantity of minerals raised and lead made in Illinois from the first of July, 1825, to the 31st of August, 1826, was 2,416,356 pounds of mineral raised, and 1,042,288 pounds of lead made, leaving on hand at the latter date, mineral and ashes from minerals desulphurated sufficient to make 1,380,000 pounds of lead, including about 1,200,000 pounds of mineral raised at the mines, but not taken to the furnaces. In Missouri, from the 1st of July, 1825, to the 30th of September, 1826, there were obtained from the public mines under lease, 2,641,231, pounds of mineral, and 1,738,427 pounds of lead, leaving mineral and ashes on hand at the latter date sufficient to make 170,000 pounds of lead. About 6,000,000 pounds of lead were made in Missouri at private mines from July 1, 1825, to September 30, 1826; about one fourth of which is from minerals surreptitiously obtained.

The quantity of mineral land in Missouri from which lead has been obtained is about 3000 acres. The mine Shibboleth, since its discovery in 1811, has produced lead to the value of half a million of dollars, and covers 30 acres. One public mine of ten acres, leased in November, 1824, has from that time to September, 1826, produced 650,000 pounds of lead. Another of less than eighty acres has produced 600,000 pounds of lead, principally from one vein covering but a small superficial extent. The whole quantity of land supposed to be mineral is estimated at 400,000 acres.

COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

A correspondent of the U. States' Gazette gives a list of fifty vessels which have sailed from this country for Brazil since the first of September. He remarks that they must have carried out to that coast not less than fifty thousand barrels of flour; and hence infers that the market must be overstocked, and that shippers will be aware of risking their cargoes there for the present, where, he thinks, nothing but a losing trade can for some time be expected. Buenos Ayres being under blockade, no port of dernier resort is to be found, in case of the Rio market being overstocked, without proceeding round Cape Horn; and then the probability is that still less encouragement will be found.

The last Gibraltar papers contain a proclamation, issued by the Governor of Gibraltar, the effect of which will be to exclude the cruisers of the South American States, which have become so troublesome to Spain on her own coasts, from making the port of Gibraltar a place of rendezvous. The proclamation declares that all subjects of the belligerent parties are "prohibited from making the port of Gibraltar a place of rendezvous for any warlike purpose, or with a view of obtaining facilities of equipment; and further, are prohibited bringing in (except in case of distress) any prize, or any part of the cargo of prizes, which they may make on the commerce of their opponents."

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 12th of October states, that an Algerine squadron, consisting of two corvettes, two brigs, and three schooners, has been cruizing some days off Cape de Gatt, and when last seen they had with them five lateen crafts, apparently Spanish prizes, and were seen to chase another ashore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania was transmitted to the legislature of this state on Wednesday, the 6th inst. It commences by briefly adverting to a subject, which, a few months since, filled every heart with keen emotions, and called forth a burst of eulogium in a thousand assemblies, viz. the sudden and simultaneous departure of JEFFERSON and ADAMS. The felicitous condition of our state, and of the nation generally, "the blessings of religious toleration, of political and civil liberty," are noticed in appropriate terms, and feelingly recognized as flowing from the Giver of every good and every perfect gift. The sentiments expressed in regard to the national government, will draw forth unlimited approbation. The inland navigation of Pennsylvania is commended to the legislature, as a subject entitled to serious consideration. The enactments of the last session, have, as far as practicable, been carried into effect. A loan has been negotiated; the board of Canal Commissioners has been augmented; and has been employed in ascertaining the best route for effectuating the objects contemplated. Its report may be expected early in the present session, and will give clear views of the districts through which it is designed to run the Pennsylvania Canal. The turnpike and other roads, and the bridges of Pennsylvania, are stated to exceed in extent and number those of any other state; and the prevalent opinion, that little has been done there for internal communication, is disproved both by the amount of expenditure, and by the great number of works and surveys now in progress. One hundred and eight miles of inland navigation, have been completed by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, extending from the tide water at Philadelphia, to Mount Carbon in Schuylkill County. The Union Canal, extending from the Schuylkill near Reading, to the Susquehanna near Middletown, is expected to be finished early next spring—thus opening a navigation between the Delaware and the Susquehanna. The eastern section of the Pennsylvania Canal, beginning at the western termination of the Union Canal, and extending twenty five miles to the mouth of Juniata, will be completed next summer; and the western section may be open within the same time. The transportation by land between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, will thus, in one year be reduced to less than 200 miles. "I pass," says the Governor, "the improvements on the Lehigh, and the sums expended on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal." The boats employed on the Schuylkill, give occupation to five hundred men and boys; and each boat, with one horse, does the work of at least seven wagons and twenty eight horses. Coal is consequently bought in Philadelphia at a moderate price, and can even afford the charges of shipment to other parts of the U. S. The return commodities are carried for five dollars a ton, or twenty five cents the cwt. Similar advantages are looked for from the projected communication to Pittsburg and Lake Erie. After recommending some alterations in the mode of effectuating loans, so as to leave the state at liberty to create negotiable certificates of stock, instead of being restricted to borrow of certain specified banks—the Governor speaks thus on the subject of internal improvement: "It is almost impossible so to legislate on internal improvement, as not, in the earlier stages of the business, to appear to favor the interest of certain section, rather than of the whole state, although thus to legislate shall eventually prove to have been the surest and most certain means to advance the welfare and happiness of all. The commissioners appointed to revise the penal code, are still engaged in inquiries on that subject.—Some alterations are suggested in regard to the Circuit Courts, and some more uniformity in the laws respecting suffrage in the state. The message speaks thus of the resources of Pennsylvania:—"The fertility of the soil of Pennsylvania, the salubrity and excellence of her climate, the extent and plenty of her rivers, creeks and springs, and the industry and general good habits of her citizens, are sure guarantees of general prosperity and of individual comfort and happiness. Those blessings and sources of wealth, we have, in common with some of our sister states, but in addition, we have exhaustless beds of the best iron ore and of mineral coal equal in quality, and as abundant in quantity as any that are known to exist. The working of those mines has commenced on an extensive scale, and is progressing with rapidity and success equal to our most sanguine hopes. From these most useful articles, therefore, we may expect wealth to flow in upon us, and that they will essentially contribute to the erection of numerous forges and other valuable buildings and improvements throughout our state."

From Harrisburgh we learn that Gen. J. D. Bernard, was on Tuesday last, on a second ballot, elected a member of the Senate of the United States.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Bonsall has presented a petition from a number of the lottery brokers, (including S. & M. Allen, and upwards of thirty others, in the city, praying that a tax of $500 per annum may be imposed on each lottery office in Philadelphia, $150 on each lottery office in Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, and York, and $50 in other places; and that the brokers in this state may be allowed to vend tickets in lotteries authorised by other states. The petition was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, which is, at the present session, a committee of peculiar importance. Mr. Harrison, of Bucks, is its chairman. The selection is very popular. No doubt the lottery business requires investigation and legislation.

At the very moment the news of the death of Talma reached Agen, Lagardere, an actor of eminence, and who was styled "Talma of the provinces," committed suicide in consequence of domestic troubles.

A citizen in the Massachusetts General Hospital acknowledges the receipts of a generous sum of money from the hands of Mrs. Gilfert of the Boston Theatre, on the 5th inst.

UNION CANAL.

The all-important work of Canalling goes on in our neighbourhood with spirit, and a promise of soon arriving at the object of its commencement, that is the union of the waters of the Susquehannah with the Delaware river. This Canal is but a link in the splendid chain of Canals which is to connect the interests of the great state of Ohio with those of our city. The desire which is felt for the success of this enterprize, therefore, cannot suffer any obstacles to intervene now to thwart its completion, when every day adds to the proofs which have been manifest of the ultimate blessings which will crown its projectors and the citizens of this state in general. The Board of Managers delivered their annual report on the 21st ult., in the commencement of it they declare—"that every part of the work is so near completion, that they look forward, with confidence, to the commencement of the trade, between the extensive waters of the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, at an early period of the ensuing spring."

"The chief points, which are yet unfinished, are,

1st. The portion of the work which is below Reading on the Schuylkill, where a small aqueduct over Angelica creek is to be constructed.

2d. The tunnel on the summit near Lebanon.

3d. The machinery for raising the waters of the Swatara, as an additional supply for the summit.

4th. The 33d section, west of the summit, where a dam is commenced on the Swatara, for the purpose of creating a feeder for the main canal.

5th. The vicinity of Hummelstown, where some heavy embankments, and rock excavation, remain to be made.

6th. The section which is to connect the canal with the great basin of the State Canal, near the junction of the Swatara with the Susquehanna.

All the obstacles which remain, except the tunnel, it is confidently believed, will be overcome in the month of January, and would now have been surmounted, had not an unusual degree of sickness prevailed in the districts where the contractors are at work.

With regard to the tunnel, it must be confessed that unforeseen difficulties have presented themselves. The materials through which it passes, are the argillaceous slate, with veins of uncommonly hard flinty lime stone passing at an angle of about eighty degrees of the horizon, and nearly at angles with the line of excavation. The slate is excavated with much facility, but a great difficulty is experienced in passing through the limestone; and thus the period of completion must depend upon the greater or smaller quantity of the latter substance. Judging from experience, the board look forward with confidence to the passage being opened in March, or April; and from the fidelity and perseverance of the contractors, they expect every thing which industry and skill can accomplish.

Since the period when the services of Canvas White Esq. and his assistant engineers, were first procured, which is little more than three years, eighty-five miles of excavation, with substantial tow-paths, have been made, and much of the excavation is through solid rock: a tunnel, surpassing in size, difficulty, and expense any in our country, has been more than two-thirds completed; two reservoirs upon the summit level containing twelve millions of cubic feet of water, have been constructed; and also a feeder is nearly finished, from the machinery on the Swatara, four miles, and, twenty-six poles in length, and planked throughout; the machinery which is to aid in supplying the summit with water, for the most extensive trade, is in rapid progress towards completion: a number of lock-keepers's houses have been built; a dam across the Schuylkill near Reading, which gives a fine harbour to that town, and another across the Swatara, at the head of the great feeder, have been constructed: forty-three waste weirs, forty-nine culverts, one hundred and thirty-five bridges, and twelve aqueducts are entirely finished; and the aqueducts over the Swatara, one of which is two hundred and seventy-six feet in length, and the other one hundred and seventy-five feet, for beauty and solidity, are just objects of admiration; solid protecting stone walls have been constructed, to an extent of fourteen miles, in situations where the pressure of contiguous streams is great in freshets; and to all that is above enumerated, may be added two guard locks of wood, and ninety-two locks formed of cut stone, and principally cemented with Pennsylvania water lime, the beauty and the workmanship of all, which it may be alledged, are unrivalled in the United States, and in number surpassing those upon the whole of the great Erie Canal of New York.

The whole length of the main canal measured from the towing path, constructed by the Union Canal Company, in the Schuylkill works, near the head of the Girard Canal, five miles below Reading, to the great basin of the State Canal on the Susquehanna is eighty two miles, six chains; and the length of the navigable feeder, on the Swatara, in a direction towards the coal mines is seven miles, forty chains; and the whole feeder is now filled with water, and will pass boats of the same capacity as the main canal. In relation to the locks, as may be observed, from the simplicity of their constructions, an average time of not more than five or six minutes will be consumed in the passage through each. The delay arising from the lockage, or rise and fall upon the centre route of the canal, will be about eight or nine hours, and the whole time required to pass a boat of burthen, from the Susquehanna to Reading, even at the slow rate of two and a half miles an hour, will be about forty hours.

In the report of 1824, the Board adverted to the practicability of passing two of the boats of the Union Canal, carrying from 20 to 25 tons each, through the locks on the Schuylkill.—This advantage will be equally enjoyed on the State canal, now constructing from the termination of the Union Canal at Middletown, to a point opposite the Juniata, from whence surveys are making, with a view, ultimately, of connecting the eastern section with the western; also in progress along the Allegheny river, above the city of Pittsburgh. From what is now doing, very considerable advantages will be derived; but the vast accession of tonnage to the Union Canal Company, to be expected from the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal, is a just theme of congratulation. Internal improvement has struck its roots deep, and the great State work, happily commenced under the auspices of the government and the people, is now demanded alike by public honour and by the public interests, and the wisdom of the legislature will ensure its rapid execution. It will extend to the growing empires of the west, and be a channel of conveyance for the cotton, tobacco and other products of the new States; and its ramifications will every where improve the natural capacities of our own state for production and commerce.

It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell, that an extensive trade, from this source, will be poured into and will enrich the Union Canal—the tonnage of which will be limited only by its capacity for transformation. The most ample reward to the stockholders, and the most sanguine expectations of utility to the public cannot, therefore, fail to be realised. Indeed, the Board will venture to remark, that no matter how numerous the canals may hereafter be, from the Susquehannah to Philadelphia, and particularly from the point of the Union Canal, where it intersects the Schuylkill, before the lapse of many years, there will be full employment for all.

It may not be uninteresting to state, that it will be competent to the Company, at any time, hereafter, to enlarge the capacity of the canal, without interruption to the trade, by raising the banks and locks one foot. The depth of water will then be five feet, and single boats, of forty tons each, may navigate great facility the Union Canal.

In conclusion, the Board will repeat their firm belief, that the important work intrusted to their management, will be presented to the public in the course of the ensuing spring, in full completion from the head of the Girard Canal below Reading, to the great basin of the State Canal on the Susquehanna, and they trust it will be found not only useful in its design, but economical, solid and beautiful in its execution; and that as it will be the most important link in the chain which is to connect the east and western waters, it will even be regarded as among the noblest monuments of genius and patriotism of which our country can boast.

THE REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

The brig Colombia, Capt. Rugan, has arrived at this port, from Laguira, bringing verbal advices to the 26th ult. and papers to the 23d. It appears that the republic of Colombia is declared to be "in a state of complete dissolution," and Venezuela was about to constitute herself into an independent state. On the 28th of August, the people of Guayaquil assembled in town meeting, and the intendant read a document, in which the forces of Spain, naval and military, on the coasts and in the neighborhood of Colombia, and in Cuba, are greatly magnified; the republic is represented to be in extreme danger from this source; Venezuela in arms against the present system of the republic; the eastern sections under martial law; Magdalena containing within its bosom the seeds of a dreadful combustion; pretensions cherished at Panama of a hostile nature; the central provinces distracted by opposite opinions, interests and passions; no national party existing; the generals, politicians, and revolutionary leaders, all disagreeing, and the elements of destruction constantly increasing. For these reasons, the people of Guayaquil unanimously resolved to consign the absolute sovereignty of the country into the hands of BOLIVAR, as dictator, and adopted the constitution of BOLIVAR. The citizens of Quito, following the "ignominious example" of Guayaquil, on the 6th of September, resolved to entreat BOLIVAR to "deign to receive them under his protection" as dictator, and inviting him to convoke a grand national convention. Panama adopted a nearly similar course. On the 6th of November, the people of Caraccas declared Venezuela and Apure to be independent federal states, and invited the other departments of Columbia to confederate with them. The government of Bogota was at the same time declared to be only a government of its own, of Boyaca and Cauca. General PAEZ, therefore, on the 7th of November, convened a public meeting in the convent of San Francisco at Caraccas. On that occasion he made a speech decidedly in favor of the course taken by Caraccas. The meeting, after deliberation and discussion, then adopted resolutions calling on General PAEZ to issue a proclamation for the holding of elections in each of the districts of Venezuela, to choose deputies to a general assembly of the state. On the 13th of November, accordingly, the General issued a proclamation, directing these elections, and decreeing that all the deputies shall assemble in the city of Valencia on the 10th of next January, and that the constituent congress of the state of Venezuela shall be installed by the 15th of that month. On the 23d of November, Gen. PAEZ being at Laguira, intelligence was received, that Porto Cabello had revolted against him and the declaration of Venezuelean independence. The General immediately summoned all his disposable forces, and marched to Caraccas, where he would promptly adopt measures to suppress the revolt at Porto Cabello. The conduct and sentiments of BOLIVAR, in relation to the monarchical principles recently avowed, appear to be generally reprobated in Venezuela; and PAEZ has taken the popular side of the question. Bolivar was to leave Lima on the 25th of August for Colombia. The republic is in a very unsettled state.

Gen. Freyre, Supreme Director of Chili, in his address to the opening of the Congress, on the 4th of July last, says that he has appointed an agent for the government of the United States, in consequence of their promptitude in acknowledging the independence of his country, and to draw closer the bonds of friendship. He attributes the late revolt at Chiloe, to the perfidy of the faction of certain banished persons in Peru, who pretend to implicate Bolivar.

A decree signed by Francisco de P. Santander, dated Bogota, September 22d, has been issued, enjoining the army and navy and public officers of Colombia, to wear a knot of crape on the left arm out of respect to the memory of THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS.

AN UNEXAMPED DESPERADO.

The Charlotte Journal gives the following account of a series of murders that occurred in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on Saturday, the 18th ult.

On the day above mentioned, Robert Yandle came to his brother-in-law's, John Hartis, against whom he had some spite, and as soon as he entered the house told him he had come on purpose to kill him. He immediately presented his rifle, which flashed, when Hartis, sprang up and seized the rifle, and a considerable scuffle ensued; but Yandle overpowered him, and beat his brains out with the butt of his rifle. He then went to the house of James Morris, whither Hartis's wife had fled, and attempted to kill her; but she fortunately escaped after being severely wounded by a blow from his rifle by getting under a small building. Yandle then left the house, and after about half a mile, met a young man of the name of Fisher, whom he had previously threatened to kill, fired at him, and wounded him in the shoulder: Fisher ran, and Yandle pursued, in order to complete his murderous design; but before he could overtake him, Fisher reached a neighbor's house, almost exhausted from the loss of blood, and Yandle desisted from his pursuit. He then went to the house of Mrs. Hooks, a widow woman, and attempted to lay violent hands on a young lady, who, he suspected, was about to be married to Fisher, whom he had previously attempted to kill; but she broke from his grasp, and fortunately succeeded in effecting her escape.

By this time the alarm had been given, and Philemon Morris, Esq. and Capt. Z. Morris came on to Charlotte, and made application to Judge Ruffin, who was then there, for authority to apprehend Yandle. He immediately issued a bench warrant, and directed the sheriff to take him—dead or alive. The sheriff started the same night; reached the neighborhood by sunrise next morning, summoned a guard of about 50 men, surrounded the house of Yandle, where he had shut himself up and armed himself with a rifle and shot gun, and summoned him to surrender. This he positively refused to do, and attempted to fire at a part of the guard out of the garret window; several shots from them, however, but which did not take effect, caused him to retreat from that position. In a short time he made a second attempt, but was again driven back by a fire from the guard. The guard remained secreted behind the spring house, until the latter part of the day, without being able to effect their object: when the sheriff and the guard agreed to rush upon the house, which was done. He was again summoned to surrender; but he replied, that he knew he would have to die if he gave himself up, and he would rather die than surrender. He then made several attempts to fire, both at the sheriff and guard, and at length put his gun through a crack and snapped it at one of the guard, only a few paces distant; at that instant several of the guard fired at him, and killed a little daughter of his, who was lying in bed. This was the first knowledge that either the sheriff or the guard had, that any other person was in the house besides Yandle—they supposed he had either murdered his family or sent them off. But as it seems, as they were subsequently informed by his wife, that when his house was surrounded, he put her and her chil-

...ken to bed, covered them up, and declared if they made the least noise he would instantly put them to death. In the unfortunate death, therefore, of the little girl, not the least blame can be attached to any one, but the wretched father.

Immediately on the firing of the guard, Youlle dropped his rifle, snatched up the shot gun, rushed out of a door on the opposite side of the house, and fired at the guard within four paces of the muzzle of his gun. At the moment he rushed out, however, two of the guard fired and shot him through; and to this circumstance it is doubtless owing that his fire did not take effect, as the wounds he received caused him to elevate his gun so that the shot passed over the head of the guard. The remainder of the guard fired instantly, and he fell dead several paces from the door.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The fast sailing old line packet ship William Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 15th ult.

The betrothing of Don Miguel, to his niece, the present Queen of Portugal, has taken place at Vienna—the uncle pledging himself in person, and the neice being represented by a Portuguese Diplomatist.

Sir Walter Scott arrived at Paris in company with Thomas Moore, on the 29th of October.

Sir Walter Scott returned from his visit to Paris, about the 12th ult. highly gratified with his excursion. He had obtained some very important and authentic documents with which he intends to illustrate the Life of Napoleon.

The Queen of Portugal is but little more than seven years of age.

The London petition against the Corn Laws had received 10,000 signatures.

The Greek pirates in the Levant continued their depredations on the commerce of all nations.

A severe battle had been fought in Africa between the British and Ashantees, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 5000 men. The British had 800 killed and 2000 wounded, principally native troops.

The epidemic which has committed such ravages in Holland, extended along the whole coast of the North Sea, and in the interior from that coast. The proportion of deaths is estimated at one in every five patients. This evil is ascribed to the inundations of the preceding year and the intense heat of last summer.

The Turkish Porte, it is said, means to appoint diplomatic agents in all the courts of Europe. This is one of the results of the military and political reforms of the Sultan Mahomed.

One effect of the late discussions about the Greek loan in London, will be the despatch of two steamboats for the Archipelago. They are ready to go to sea. It is said that Lady Cochrane transmitted £1400 ($6222) to defray some of the expenses of their armament.

The Parisian Police appears to have declined from its ancient reputation. Robberies of shops and passengers in the street are very common. The journals make a great outcry on the subject.

Eight thousand five hundred rupees have been subscribed at Calcutta towards erecting a monument in the Cathedral, to the memory of the late Bishop Heber.

Accounts from Manchester and the manufacturing districts in that neighborhood are distressing. Many of the principal manufacturers have given notice of their intention to discharge numbers of their workmen. Representations of the consequences have been forwarded to government.

A statement of the Greek frigate concern at New York, is published in the London papers. The *Times* says, "We have almost exhausted our fund of investigation and indignation on the English contractors for Greek loans; and therefore have but little left to bestow on the conduct of the American contractors."

At an affray which took place at Arrah, Ireland, on the 2d November, the police fired on the country people, killed four, and wounded many others.

Mr. Ribeaupierre is to go to Constantinople as Russian ambassador to the Porte; and it is believed that the Christian powers will immediately present a very energetic joint note, to induce the Turkish government to conclude a favourable arrangement with the Greeks.

Great sensations was excited at Paris by the arrival there of Sir Walter Scott. Half the nobility, and every literary character left their cards.

Lord Cochrane had obtained a grant of 11,000*l.* from the French and Swiss Committee at Paris, and had returned to Marseilles with the intention of purchasing a frigate built at that port for the Pacha of Egypt.

Sir Walter Scott has received from Longman & Co. 11,000 guineas for the copy right of the life of Napoleon.

The British Navy consists of 613 vessels of which 299 are in commission, 104 ordinary, and 104 old and defective.

General Yermoloff has gained two splendid victories over the Persians. Amir Khan, the uncle of Abbas Mirza, was killed in a battle of the 14th Sept. The Persian loss was considerable. On the 25th Sept. another victory was gained over the Persians, commanded by Abbas Mirza, and his two sons.

Some considerable force has been dispatched against the revolted Portuguese provinces of the Algarves, by the Minister of war. Fetes were given in honour of the Brazilian Emperor's birth day, in Lisbon, at which, all the Royal family attended. All was tranquil in the capital, and no great danger apprehended from the insurrection in Algarve.

A letter from England, dated Nov. 3, states that "The Duke of York is past any reasonable hopes of recovery. His disorder is the dropsy and the decays of premature old age. The papers announce every day or two that he is better, and on this occasion and that, performed military business. But it is well understood here that this betterment is merely the temporary relief which tapping or scarification produces, and the military business is in reality performed by his Secretary. It is now very certain that the Duke of York can never ascend the throne of England. His physicians are said to admit that he cannot live until Christmas."

CANARIS.

Even the Oriental Spectator pays the following tribute of applause to this brave Greek Captain. After mentioning the presentation to him by the Greek Committee of Paris, of a seal, valued at 1500 francs, on which is represented a hand with a torch setting fire to a ship, and of a superb and excellent musket, presented by the maker at Paris; this paper adds—"The enthusiasm in favor of Canaris is general, and it is deserved.—In the midst of all the black visages, which form the picture of the Greek revolution, Canaris appears like one of those antique heads, whose admirable features serve to this day as models. The Turks themselves esteem and admire this brave mariner, and posterity, which will judge in a very different manner the general character and the details of this revolution, will record in its immortal pages, the courage, the patriotism and the disinterestedness of Canaris."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The Chronicles of Canongate, the new Waverly novel, is founded upon an Irish legend or history; the information gleaned in a recent tour to the Emerald isle is embodied in it. The Life of Napoleon is said to be written in a spirit of freedom and liberality, and entirely divested of high tory principles. Sir Walter Scott's visit to Paris was for the purpose of inspecting the official archives of the reign of the emperor Napoleon, and to collect from authentic sources genuine anecdotes relating to that extraordinary character, previously to the completion of his history. These works are looked for with much impatience by the reading part of the community. The pecuniary misfortunes of Sir Walter Scott, and his honorable deportment, have placed his character in a new light, and increased the interest created by his transcendant genius.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Martyr, a fragment," & "A Sketch," from CERES—Impromptu lines "to Miss I.—— K——," dictated by gratitude, from H***—"Friendship, a simile, PENN—and a very appropriate and feeling poem, entitled "Reflections on the close of the year," from our friend SOLON, will severally be allotted a place in our columns.

We have been furnished with four singular problems, which we are satisfied will lead to considerable speculation among those of our readers who delight to grope in the mazes of intricate calculation—they will be given accordingly.

"The Ghost, a village story," possesses much interest—its publication will be deferred until the commencement of the year—we shall be pleased to see this writer more frequently.

We shall at present also defer the insertion of a satirical poem, entitled "The Retort Courteous, or *Morality* of J——," an acrostic, which is on file, in reply to a silly doggrel, that appeared at a recent date in the S. E. P. The gentleman on whom we naturally saddled this abuse (having substantial reasons for doing so) has unequivocally denied all previous knowledge of it. We merely state now for *his* particular information that the article alluded to was handed in *three* months ago, and its base purposes immediately detected—that we laid it away negligently among our selections, with the view of discovering, at a future period, its author, but during a late season of affliction in the families of both the editors, when they could not give the customary attention to the concerns of their publication, this "weak invention of the enemy" found its way into our columns. Whoever the author may be, is a question of interest to himself alone, his unmanly subterfuge has excited in us no other feelings for him than those of pity and contempt.

We have destroyed the article to which "P." alludes—its signature bore a measure of odium which led us purposely to decline having it appear again among the list of our contributors—as this objectionable feature has been changed we shall feel no hesitancy to publishing it should he be disposed to furnish us with another copy.

We have received from our attentive and obliging friend, Mr. T. Snowden, of the N. Y. National Advocate, files of late English papers—among them "The Chester Courant, and Anglo-Welsh Gazette"—"Gore's General Advertiser"—"The Manchester Courier,"—"The London Sunday Monitor"—"The Public Ledger"—"The Liverpool Mercury"—and a complete set of the "London Morning Chronicle." We shall certainly avail ourselves of their contents.

Mr. E. H. HANSON, the gentleman who has conducted the instrumental performances of the St. Cecelia Society for several years with great credit to the Society and himself, intends to give a public concert in a few days, at which he will be assisted by Mr. DE CONINCK, a performer of great merit on the Piano, and Mr. KROLLMAN who excels on the French horn. We have no doubt but that the entertainment which will be presented, will in every respect be what might be expected from talents such as is held in requisition for this occasion, and we do not suppose otherwise, but that it will be liberally patronised by our citizens.

The first number of a new publication to be printed by subscription, has just been issued from the press, called "THE QUAKER." An advertisement in another column will show that this work is intended to comprise the sermons of Elias Hicks and other eminent preachers, as taken from time to time, in short hand, by M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer. There can be no doubt as there has been always a great desire among Friends to possess these valuable discourses, that a large subscription will be immediately made up for the work.

POOR WILL'S POCKET ALMANAC for 1827. This useful little publication has made its annual appearance, embracing in its condensed form, its usual various information, viz. a list of Banks, inspectors of the Prisons, Guardians of the Poor, Managers of the Alms House, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Rates of Postage, Officers of this city, the State, and United States, Courts, Roads, Post Towns, &c. &c. &c.

It is to be had at Kimber & Sharpless' Book store, 93 Market street.

The Postmaster General has directed the Mail to be carried daily (Sundays excepted) between Baltimore and Harrisburg, during the session of Congress, and of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A CHOICE OF PROFESSION.

We mean in general to leave the business of Essays to our numerous correspondents, and confine our remarks to "the passing tidings of the times;" yet when an idea offers which may be profitably employed, we see no reason for suppressing its utterance. We scarcely take up a commercial paper, or indeed any other, but we find the obituary register swelled with notices of deaths at sea, contracted in foreign insalubrious climes, and every day's report is pregnant with disaster upon the ocean, by which whole crews of ships are swept away by a single surge, friend, neighbour, and all kindred ties, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." These are, we know, the ordinary events of a sea faring course, and men learn to look upon them with less feeling; but their frequent occurrence does not render them the more appalling—death, whenever it comes, and wherever, has its terrors for the dying, and its afflictions for the surviving. We know too, that commerce, that great spring of individual and national wealth, can only be carried on by the encounter of such dangers; it is therefore expedient that they be encountered, and "as we owe Heaven a death," it may be thought that we may as well pay it on sea as on land.

Give all arguments their weight whether serious or in jest, still we apprehend something may be done to limit the number of deaths by sea, and consequently take from that means of obtaining a living a portion of its terrors. But in the first place do not many rush upon the world of waters whose business does not necessarily call them there? Admitting that the chance of wealth is greater, are not the advantages of home, its quiet, and its duties, sufficient to make the balance in favor *of its* limited gains? All men, whatever may be the result of their calculations—all men, we believe, start in life with a view of marriage, with which, of course, is connected the expectation of offspring—would not, we would ask, the welfare of that family be better consulted by its head, in superintending its growth, directing the minds of children even with a limited income, than to leave all to the direction of others—give up the continued sweets of home, and the watchfulness over children for greater gains, which, perhaps, *they* may lack instructions rightly to use.—We have heard some argue, that the pleasure of meeting with a family, and the newness of delights in their company, caused by long absence, were sufficient to counterbalance the pain of separation. Those who thus argue, speak from feeling and not from judgment. That *freshness* of pleasure which is caused by return, is an exercise of feeling, delightful indeed, but it owes its existence to previous anxiety. Was absence a pleasure, or was it *not* irksome, *meeting* would have no enjoyment—to seek a momentary pleasure then from *return*, by a long separation, is as injudicious as to lacerate the flesh for the sake of the contrast in feeling, when its pain shall subside. But we have already hinted at a higher motive for a man of reflection than mere personal gratification, the duty, viz. that every parent owes his children, to give them the benefit of his supervision, his occasional advice, and constant good example.

The disadvantages of a sea faring life are not confined to the domestic circle alone; those who are almost constantly absent, lose, of course, that strong hold upon the intimacies of neighbours and friends, and in an especial manner are they separated from the benefits and laudable gratification of social and political intercourse; the latter circumstance is not to be considered without its weight in a nation of laws like ours, where every man constitutes a portion of the sovereignty—the return to friends, like the *return* to families, may create a momentary bustle of gratulation—pleasant always—but still the man capable of appreciating justly this welcome by *home* and friends, will perceive that it is purchased at an immense cost—he will see that the sober delights, the still quiets of family enjoyments have been foregone for the sake of that momentary excess—the steady stream of affectionate duty, that flowed steadily on, beautifying and enriching, giving life and nutrition, was stopped in its course, till its bed become arid, and all that depended on it for irrigation and support, had turned to other sources of nutrition, or had withered and died—and when this stream was let loose again, it flowed in a torrent, sweeping and devastating, overleaping its natural bounds, and making its natural capacities for good a means of essential injury, till its artificial force shall again become exhausted, and again its course be impeded and its channel dry.

We have thus far only considered the disadvantages of a profession which draws its followers almost continually from their home, only in relation to civil circumstances and *domestic* order. These remarks, we know, are as applicable to any person whose business or amusements are so chosen as to draw them almost continually from the domestic circle, as to those who follow a mariner's life; but still the latter is surrounded with new dangers which we have not considered. We grant that the time has been in our country, when a steady and active mariner was in the road to wealth, surer, perhaps, than any other person; the merchant excepted. These advantages are certainly diminished, while the dangers are no ways lessened unless it be from the increased nautical skill. Let one consider then the continued danger to which a mariner is exposed—storms and tempests without a covert are the common events of a seaman's life. Shelves, rock and quicksands, constantly beset his path, and the all-ingulphing sea, that like the daughter of the horse leach cryeth, "Give, Give," yawns at every surge for new victims for her "unglutted maw." To mere passengers in a ship, the wide spread ocean, extending beyond the ken of man, presenting the emblem of that eternity to which it is the daily avenue of thousands, may afford a subject for admiration; but that almost only inducement to try its deceitful bosoms is lost to those who have long trodden its billows and learned their effects—toil and deprivation, and comparative solitude, danger without retreat, and death without the consolation of kindred attention, are the only ideas it suggests—the voyage, if prosperous, or freed from wreck, too often conducts to a sickly clime; and pestilence, and wide wasting sickness destroy what the elements almost, by exception, have spared. Look at those who have resisted these accumulated dangers of sea and land—the one of a thousand who retire—and their generous minds are too often soured by those *pains* that long and early exposure to winds and rains almost invariably induce—their children, if they have any, are generally come to manhood without that kind and guardian attention from them, that engenders the dearest filial affection; and they have been too long separated from the ordinary concerns of society to feel a solicitude in public events; thus deprived of inducements to that activity to which they have been used, their age lacks all those claims to which they looked when they sought retirement. Let those then who wish their children to grow up in the possession of quiet enjoyment, to live in the comfort, and to direct the movements of their own family, select for them occupations less exposed to dangers, and which will permit them to be in the eye of society.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Capt. Allen arrived at this port from Havre, was at Lagrange on the 24th of Oct. and left Gen. Lafayette in good health.

Arrived on Thursday evening at the United States Hotel, Benshaw's, Mr. Velez, Consul General of Columbia, accompanied by his Brother Mr. M. Velez, and Mr. Medina, Columbian Consul at New-York.

Miss Letitia Ann Cullin, has just received $300—as damages for a breach of marriage promise, against Jacob Fries, in the Supreme Court, now sitting at Salem, New Jersey.

It is expected that in a few days, a Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, will be appointed in the place of general Steel, who has resigned.

Governor Izard, of Arkansas territory, left Little Rock, on a visit to Philadelphia, on the first ultimo, and is to return to the territory early next spring, to resume the duties of his office. He arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, and in this city on Wednesday.

The Welland Canal is going on as prosperously as could be reasonably anticipated and the prospect of beholding this season a vessel off St. Catharines, from lake Ontario, via Port Dalhousie, through the harbour and canal, continues favourable.

The Ohio Grand Canal is to be 306 miles in length. It passes through a very fertile country, and terminates at Cleaveland, on lake Erie. During the present year merchandize to the value of $750,000 has been landed at that village.

There is a spring in Chatauque county, N. Y. which exhales a gas of an inflammable nature. The Freedonia Censor states that Abell's hotel and three or four stores in that village, have been added to the number of buildings which are lighted up each night with this gas.

An attempt was made on the 26th ult. at Petersburg, (Va.) to assassinate a respectable citizen, Mr. Seeva Thayer, when returning from church in the evening. No motive could be assigned for the outrage and the assassin is, as yet, unsuspected.

The State Bank of South Carolina, on an average capital of $910,634, has realized during the last 13 years the sum of $1,127,174. Its profits during the last year are $115,184.

One hundred and fifty mackerel boats sailed from Gloucester, Mass. on the morning of the 20th ult.

A woman tried for bigamy, at Albany, being proved to have *three* husbands living, was acquitted. She had passed out of the reach of the law!

Mr. Pickens, on account of ill health, has resigned his place as a member of the senate of the United States from Alabama.

The Nashville bank, which resumed specie payments some time ago, has again suspended them. From the 1st of Sept. no less than 260,000 dollars had been drawn out. A *run* was apparently made upon it. The other banks pay specie.

James Trimble, esq. of Pennsylvania, has held the office of deputy secretary of state for *sixty* years, and is yet an efficient officer.

Beef and pork are selling in Indiana at from 1½ to 2 cents per *lb.* Corn at 37½ cents per bushel.

Twelve vessels and 118 men, belonging to Stonington, Mass. took 683,267 fish during the last season; weight of 6,683 quintals; barrels of oil 249.

In Boston several young men, clerks to Lottery Brokers, have been committed to prison for refusing to answer questions, put by the State's Attorney, which they believed would implicate themselves.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Convention assembled at Washington on the 6th inst. It consists of about 240 members, nearly all of which were present. The most happy consequences are anticipated from their deliberations.

"The reformed society of Israelites," at Charleston, S. C. seems to go on prosperously. They have made some considerable alterations in their form of worship, and use an organ in their temple.

Two hundred Shawnese Indians, accompanied by the celebrated prophet, brother of Tecumseh, recently passed through Indianapolis, on their way to the Mississippi, from Waspaghkonetta.

We have very satisfactory accounts of the progress and prospects of the Ohio canals. Thus far all the expenses and contracts have been considerably short of the estimates; and it is probable that they will be completed in less than the estimated time.

The Chickasaws have ceded a large tract of land to the United States, and it was believed that the Choctaws would be induced to yield some, though understood to be opposed to the giving up of one acre more.

Governor Troup has appointed Thomas Spalding, Esq. of Darien, a commissioner on the part of the state of Georgia, to unite with Thomas M. Randolph, the United States' commissioner, in running the line between that state and Florida.

An Havana letter says, 2000 caulkers and 3000 sailors were employed to refit the fleet, and worked on nights and Sundays!

It is stated in a New Jersey paper "from a pretty correct source," that the brokers of New York and Philadelphia, intend offering to the legislature of New Jersey, a certain heavy premium for permission to vend lottery tickets in Jersey city and Camden.

A Buenos Ayrean paper mentions that a silver mine of extraordinary richness, has been recently discovered in the province of Candias. It is a vein of *native silver*, of more than three feet width at its commencement, and the metal can be cut out with a chisel. It is said that there is every reason to believe that it extends for a great distance.

The amount of tolls received on the Erie and Champlain Canals during the year which has just terminated, is estimated at about 700,000 dollars.

A marine rail way is in successful operation at Boston. A ship of 300 tons, fully rigged, was lately drawn up, in a short time, by the power of three horses.

The Augusta Chronicle states that the expenses of the state of Georgia, for the past year, have exceeded the receipts by nearly *one hundred thousand dollars.*

Mr. Emmons, the great Boston Orator, is an inmate of the Debtor's Apartment in that place.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia House of Representatives appropriating 80,000 dollars for internal improvements.

From Tennessee, we learn that the bill to repeal the act for excluding Branches of the United States Bank from that state has passed into a law.

John Tyler, Esq was on Saturday last, unanimously re-elected by the Legislature, Governor of Virginia for the ensuing twelve months.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Lexington, Ky. on the 25th ult. which covered the ground about four inches deep.

In 1720 there were 75 post offices in the United States; in 1826 more than 6,500. In the former year the extent of the post roads was 2,000 miles; now 90,000.

Middletown, Connecticut, and the suburbs, contain 4,000 inhabitants. In six months past the number of deaths has been 48. What will not temperance and frugality do?

The whole number of persons employed in the office of the National Intelligencer, is 100. Three hundred reams of paper were used the last week.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA.—Monday evening, *Much Ado About Nothing*, and *Irish Tutor*. Tuesday, Mr. Cooper's first night, *Virginius*, and the ever lasting Drama of the *Wandering Boys*. Wednesday, *Jealous Wife*, and *Nature and Philosophy*. Thursday, *Macbeth*, and *Intrigue*, Ellen, Mrs. Conrell, her first appearance on this stage. Friday, *Man and Wife*, and *Of Age To-morrow*.

We cannot but reprehend the conduct of a portion of an audience, when they act in the manner they did on Saturday evening. We allude to hissing Mr. Garner, after he had returned to repeat his song. When a majority of an audience are in favour of a performer repeating a song, it is a courtesy, nay, a duty due from the minority to acquiesce by remaining silent, however their inclinations might prompt them to do otherwise. We hope a like occurrence will not take place again this season, for other reasons than the quiet of the house, for we have heard it asserted that the opposition was made by the friends and supporters of a brother performer. This was not the fact.

NEW-YORK.—Macready and Mrs. Knight are performing at the Park Theatre, where Mr. and Mrs. Barry from the Brighton Theatre are engaged. Hackett took his benefit on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Barnes hers last evening. Mr. Price has relinquished his interest in the American Theatres, in order to bestow his undivided attention to the management of Drury Lane. Kean sailed on the 8th instant; he is accompanied by Mr. Lee of the Park Theatre.

The Broadway Circus closed on Monday evening, and the Lafayette Theatre on Saturday evening. The latter company have gone to Albany to open the the Theatre in that city—some symptoms we think of a decline of the "*Theatrical mania*" in New-York. Conway performed "*Cardinal Wolsey*" and "*Petruchio*" for his benefit at the Bowery Theatre on Monday evening; the National Advocate says his engagement has not been either profitable or flattering to him. Mr. Hamblin is engaged at the Bowery, and made his first appearance on Wednesday evening as "*Virginius.*"

Booth and Maywood are playing at the Chatham Garden, where Mr. Dwyer made his first appearance on Wednesday as "*Goldfinch.*" Mr. Herbert has withdrawn himself from the Chatham Garden, by reason of treatment he pronounces "unjust." Mr. Caldwell has announced in the New Orleans papers, that Mr. Kean is engaged, and will arrive in February to fulfil his engagement. We fancy there will be some disappointment, when the good folks of New Orleans find that he has sailed for England.

Mons. Vilallave, with a company of French performers, is about to open the La Fayette theatre.

Of Mrs. Knight, Mr. Coleman, of the N. Y. Evening Post, in whose musical taste the public have great confidence, says—"taking both qualities together, as an actress and a vocalist, we have never had her equal on the New York boards. From the first moment of her entrance upon the stage till the last she never for a moment forgets the character she has assumed or flags in the personation of it. Her countenance is so expressive, her person so pretty, her gesture so proper, her carriage so easy, and her whole demeanor so modest and so winning, and withal so arch and so playful, that she steals the heart of every beholder—and when to all these personal attractions, we add the unsurpassed tone and volume of her mellifluous voice, and the highly finished and impassioned style of singing, the wonder ceases. Her songs were all, (with the exception of "The last Rose of Summer,") tumultuously encored and obligingly repeated.—That charming song, however, failed in its effect, from the scarcely audible accompaniment of the piano, owing, we presume, to the performer's not being sufficiently aware of the size—of the Theatre.

ITEMS.

The City of Boston has re-elected JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq. Mayor, by a large majority.

The annual report of the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the United States, has been presented to Congress.

In the first week of November, some sanguinary affrays occurred in IRELAND, between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics.

MARRIED,

At Friends' Meeting, Arch street, on the 14th inst. THOMAS SHIPLEY, Ironmonger, to LYDIA ELLIOTT, both of this city.

On the 9th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Pease, Mr. JOSEPH WARREN CHASE, to Miss HANNAH CATTELL, all of Philadelphia.

On fourth day the 8th inst. at Friends' Meeting in Salem, New Jersey, SAMUEL SHEPPARD, of Cumberland county, to RACHAEL R. daughter of William Carpenter, Esq. of Mannington, in that State.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JOSHUA EMLEN, to Mrs. ABBY HOWELL, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. LOOW LONG, to Miss REBECCA GILLS, all of Southwark.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sixty, Mr. JOHN PINE, to Miss MARY ANN FITZWATER, both of Camden, N. J.

On Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. ISAAC BEWLEY, to Miss SARAH HUGHES, daughter of Allan Holliday, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. J. Janeway, Mr. THOMAS M. SMITH, to Miss MARY C. WHITEHEAD, daughter of James Whitehead, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hayden, Mr. JOHN T. SULLIVAN, to Miss HARRIET MANSFIELD, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Horatio G. Jones, Mr. ISAAC DOWNING, of Chester county, to Miss THERESA MILLER, daughter of the late Joseph J. Miller of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, HANNAH ARCHER, aged upwards of 105 years. From her own account, connected with the family record, she and her husband were two of the faithful domestic servants of Gen. George Washington, during the most severe engagements of the revolution.

On Sunday morning, WILLIAM B. DENNIS, son of John Dennis, aged 20 years, of a lingering illness, which he bore with patience and Christian fortitude.

On Sunday morning, the 10th inst. EDWARD FARRELL, aged 40 years.

On Monday evening, the 11th inst. CHARLES LAWRENCE MAULL, Son of John Maull, Sailmaker, in the 21st year of his age.

On the evening of the 11th inst. aged 75 years and 3 months, MARY HAWORTH, widow of John Haworth, late of this city.

On the 10th inst. at Frankford, Miss JULIA ANN HENRY.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. JUDITH DAVIS, consort of Mr. William Davis.

On Tuesday morning, CHRISTOPHER STUART PATTERSON, Esq. aged 24.

On Tuesday evening, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSH, wife of Wm. Rush, jr.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. HARRIET SHERIDAN, in the 26th year of her age, consort of Mr. Owen Sheridan.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, THERESA A. MULVEY, daughter of the late Charles Mulvey, Esq.

On the 2d inst. at his residence, at Milton, Albemarle county, Va. ANDREW MONROE, Esq. elder brother of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States.

On the 28th of September last, at Bremen, HERMAN HAGEDORN, Senior, in his 92d year, for a long time a respectable merchant of that place.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	23	30	53
New-York,	52	43	95
Baltimore,	12	12	24

JONAS B. PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Fifth street, one door below Chesnut street, East side.

S. BRASHEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has removed his Office to No. 10 North Sixth street.

TO LET,
A FIRST rate stand for almost any kind of business especially China, Glass and Queensware. Apply at No. 202 North Second street.
Dec. 16—1t*

WANTED,
AN apprentice to the Drug business, one about 15 years of age, well educated, and of respectable connexions, from the country would be preferred. Enquire of PETER LEHMAN, Druggist,
Dec. 13—1t No. 130 Market street.

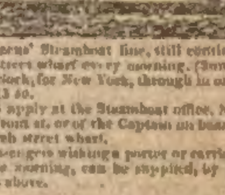
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Ohio, Garvin, New Orleans, 16 days, cotton, tobacco, &c.
—— Alexander, West, Liverpool, 22 days, mdze.
Brig Belvidere, Brewer, Malaga, 53 days, mdze.
—— Joseph Eastburn, Donaldson, St. Thomas, 15 days, mdze.
—— American, Moore, St. Jago, 20 days, mdze.
Schr. Waverly, Snuck, Pensacola, 15 days, cotton.
Brig Emeline Dowdy, Gibraltar, 32 days, wine, fruit, &c.
—— Maria, Waterhouse, St. Johns, P. R. 15 days, sugar.
—— Wave, Kelly, Marseilles, 38 days, wine, &c.
—— Buck, Hutchinson, Matanzas, 12 days, sugar.
—— Colombian, Pugas, Laguira, 13 days, mdze.
—— Mary Ann, Walker, Malaga, wine, fruit, &c.
—— Mary, Smith, St. Domingo, 17 days, mahogany.
—— Philadelphia, Havana, 9 days, mdze.
Schr. Nancy, Griffing, Aux Cayes, 18 days, coffee.
Brig Pamelia, Jordan, Marseilles, 33 days, wine, &c.
—— Brig Oregon, Brown, New Orleans, 14 days, sugar, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Fanny, Wing, Fernandina.
Schr. Sea Gull, M'Leod, St. Johns, N. B.
Brig Levant, Janvier, Vera Cruz.
—— Prometheus, Campbell, St. Thomas.
—— Saunders, M'Neillage, St. Thomas.
Schr. Chase, Remington, Havana.
—— Eclipse, Sharpe, Laguira.
Ship Wyoming, Wodtien, Havre.
Brig Swan, Harding, New Orleans.



THIRD CONCERT
OF THE
ST. CECELIA SOCIETY,
AT THE MASONIC HALL,
On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.

At which Mr. De Coninck has politely volunteered his services.

PART I.

Symphony,	Romberg
Song—The Maltese Boatman's Song,	Devereaux
Fantasie, flute, Mr. Hansen,	Nicholson
Song—"Flow, flow Cubana."	C. E. Horn
Andante and Minuetto,	Romberg

PART II.

Overture,	Mozart
Song—"The Rose and the Lily."	Storace
Concertante, Piano Forte,	M. De Coninck
Song—"Shepherd Boy."	
Glee—"Minstrel's Glee."	
Finale,	Romberg

The doors will open at seven o'clock, and the concert commences at a quarter before eight, precisely

The Committee for the distribution of Tickets will attend at the Hall, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Those members who have not received their new Tickets of membership for the present season, will please apply to the Committee for the same. No Member can be admitted without his ticket. Applicants for membership will please leave their names with the Committee.

THE ONLY DAY LINE
TO NEW YORK.

THE citizens' Steamboat line, still continues to leave Arch street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, for New York, through in one day.—Fare through, $3 50.

For seats apply at the Steamboat office, No. 9 Arch st. corner of Front st. or of the Captain on board the Steamboat, at Arch street wharf.

N. B. Passengers wishing porter or carriage to call for them in the morning, can be supplied, by leaving their numbers as above. Dec. 16—tf

YOUNG'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

THIS very useful remedy was discovered several years ago. The inventor had been afflicted with both inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, for a length of time—after many things had been tried in vain, this eventually cured him.—The signal and prompt relief given in this case, induced many to procure it, since which it has pursued a steady and silent course, and now enjoys a sound reputation for curing and relieving rheumatic pains, and all their kindred affections, as sprains, swellings, sore throats, stiffness of the joints. Unlike many other cures, it has never been forced into public notice, by any efforts on the part of the Proprietor, but its celebrity has always depended on its own merits. The demand for it has now become sufficiently great, to give it the publicity, and warrants belief that it only requires to be generally known, to be generally used.—One or two bottles is for the most part sufficient to effect a permanent cure.—Operation is altogether pleasant, and demands no precautions, either in diet, or exposure.—The most satisfactory references can be given to those who have particularly suffered by it.—Prepared and sold by Mrs. YOUNG, No. 216 S. Second street; by DANIEL JARMAN, dentist, No. 306 S. Second street, opposite the Baptist church, whose signature will be affixed to every genuine bottle. Price, large bottles, 75; small 50 cents. Dec. 16—3t*

MEDICAL.
DR. B. M. SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his INFIRMARY from No. 35 to 37 N. Fifth street, three doors above Arch street.

In the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula in all its forms, Nervous Diseases, Tetter and all affections of the skin, Cancers, Worms, &c. Dr. Smith has had the most complete and flattering success.

The following are references to a few of the many respectable citizens who have been cured of various confirmed and long standing diseases by his means and mode of practice, and who will take pleasure in giving satisfaction to persons who please to call on them.

Cases of Inveterate Scrofulous Ulcers.

Mr. Samuel Pancoast, No. 161 Market street; Mr. Valentine Apple, 2 doors from N. Fifth, in Cresson's Alley; Mr. John Point, No. 3 Richardson's court; Mr. Adam Hampton, No. 49 Cherry street; Mr. John Steer, junr. No. 4 South Seventh street.

Diseases of the Lungs

Mrs. Sarah Williamson, No. 37 Swanson street; Mrs. Fanny Conde, No. 14 N. Fifth street; Miss Phebe Lanning, N. W. corner of Pine and Thirteenth streets; Mr. J. Buddy, No. 19 Arch street; Miss Ann Gould, at the Iron Sign in Center street; Mr. Samuel Murphy, corner of 8 Wen, here in Grance street, Northern Liberties; Mr. John Allen, corner of 8 Cater, lives near Frankford. Dec. 14—3t

THE QUAKER,

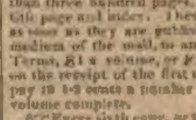
BY M. T. C. GOULD, stenographer, No. 8, N. Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers and others are respectfully informed, that the first number of the *Quaker* is ready for delivery, as above.

The prominent object here proposed is, to embody, in a convenient and cheap octavo form, the sermons of some of the most distinguished ministers in the society of Friends, as taken, from time to time, in short hand. A number will be published about the 1st and 15th of each month, composed of at least twenty-four large octavo pages, printed on good type and fine paper. Each number will commence with a sermon, thus producing at the end of six months, a volume of twelve sermons, and more than three hundred pages, to which will be furnished a title page and index. These numbers will be distributed as soon as they are published, through agents and the medium of the mail, to any part of the United States. Terms, $1 a volume, or $3 a year, payable in advance, on the receipt of the first number. Non-subscribers will pay 12½ cents a number on delivery, or $1 50 for a volume complete.

☞ Every sixth copy, or the value thereof, will be given to persons who are accountable for five or more copies. Dec. 16—3t

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commercial Line for NORFOLK.



The Commercial Line steamboat NORFOLK, Captain Henry Manly, will leave Philadelphia, on Monday's at 6 o'clock A. M. and Wednesday's at 6 o'clock P. M. She will take passengers as far up south of the Chesapeake on Wednesday's only; at the steamboat Philadelphia, Capt. Henry G. Robeson will be in waiting at Seaford, for the stages, so disappointment from detention can arise. The boat will generally reach Norfolk in time for the departure of the Fayetteville stages, and will without delay proceed to City Point. Fare to Norfolk $12, through to City Point $15, meals included. Dec. 16—tf

A GENTLEMAN

OF steady habits wishing to retire from a public boarding house, is desirous to obtain board and lodging, on reasonable terms, in a small respectable private family in the neighbourhood of the Coffee House. He furnishes his chamber, and pays for washing the sheets, &c. If an office was attached to the house it would be an accommodation, and he would rent it, if it answered his purpose. Apply to the printer of this paper by letter addressed to G. H. Dec. 9—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

I THINK OF THEE.

When the wintry winds are sighing,
And the yellow leaf is dying;
Awaking thoughts of other years,
The chequered train of hopes and fears,
I think of thee!

When the dew is on the mountain,
And my footsteps pass the fountain,
That gushes from its rocky bed,
There lonely wandering do I tread
And think of thee.

When the winds in wild commotion,
Sweep o'er billows of the ocean,
As mingling with the sea bird's cry,
The mountain wave rolls darkly by,
I think of thee!

When my lone footsteps wander where
The hawthorn scents the balmy air;
When the silver moon is beaming,
When of love my soul is dreaming,
I think of thee!

WILFRED.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What *science* is that which, though it requires no study, is the least taught and practised of any.

2. What *Peter* has made the most noise in the world.

NEWSPAPER INNOVATIONS.

Amongst all the improvements of the age, none perhaps are more striking than those which have recently been made, and indeed are at present making, in the language of ordinary life. Who in these days ever reads of boarding-schools?—Nobody: they are transformed into academies for boys and seminaries for girls; the higher classes are "*Establishments*;" a coach-maker's shop is a "*Repository for Carriages*;" a milliner's a "*Depot*;" a thread-seller's an "*Emporium*." One buys drugs at a "*Medical Hall*," wines of a "*Company*," and shoes at a "*Mart*," blacking is dispensed from an "*Institution*," and meat from a "*Purveyor*."

Instead of reading in our newspapers, that after a ball the company did not go away till daylight, we are told that "the joyous group continued trip-ping on the light fantastic toe until Sol gave them warning to depart." If one of the company happened on his way to tumble into the ditch, we should be informed that his foot slipped, and he was immersed in the liquid element." A good supper is described as making the tables groan with every delicacy of the season." A crowd of briefless lawyers, unbeneficed clergymen, and half-pay officers, are enumerated as a "host of fashion" at a watering place where we are also informed that ladies, instead of taking a dip before breakfast, "plunge themselves fearlessly into the bosom of Neptune."

A sheep killed by lightning is a thing unheard of: the animal may be destroyed by the "electric fluid," but even then, we should not be told that it was *dead*: we should be informed that "the vital spark had fled for ever." If the carcass was picked up by a carpenter or shoemaker, we never should hear that a journeyman tradesman had found it: we should be told that its remains had been discovered by an "operative artizan."

No person reads in the newspapers, that a house has been burnt down: he perhaps will find "that the house fell a sacrifice to the flames." In an account of a launch, we learn, not that a ship went off the slip without any accident, but that "she glided securely and majestically into her *native* element," the said native element being one in which the said ship never was before.

To send for a surgeon if one's leg be broken is out of the question; a man indeed "may be despatched for medical aid." There are now no public singers at tavern dinners—they are "the professional gentlemen;" and actors are all "professors of the histrionic art." Widows themselves are scarce: these are all "interesting relicts;" and as for nursery-maids, they are now-a-days universally transformed into "young persons who superintend the junior branches of the family."

The power of presentiment is extraordinary. During the reign of terror in France, the Baron of Marivet was continually tormented, by the apprehension that he should die on a scaffold. All the cares of his wife were employed unsuccessfully to calm his fears. He sometimes indulged himself with the hope, that if his birth-day passed without his being arrested, he should be delivered from the weight which pressed upon his heart, and might, perhaps, be saved. Upon one occasion, he gazed in a fit of deep melancholy upon his son, who was then about two years old, and exclaimed, "I shall never live to see this child in male clothing," an observation which his lady carefully treasured up in her memory.—The horrors of the Revolution appeared at length to draw to a close, and the birth-day of the Baron de Marivet arrived. His wife was preparing a little feast for him upon the occasion, and the hour of supper fixed for enjoying it. Wishing to give her husband an agreeable surprise, and to belie his presentiments, Madame de Marivet, about eleven o'clock, when they were just serving the dessert, left the table, and returning in a few moments after with her son in her arms, dressed like a sailor, she gave him to her husband, whom she tenderly embraced, and exclaimed, "Now you see your son, my dear, in man's clothing, and your birth-day has already passed."—"Not yet!" was his reply: "midnight has not struck!" His friends shuddered at the words, and anxiously turned their eyes upon a time-piece, the fingers of which they silently regarded, as they moved toward the wished-for hour. M. de Marivet turned pale; all who surrounded him were struck with terror. The door opened, and gave admission to the emissaries of the Revolutionary Committee, who were come to seize him. M. de la C. whom, in a letter he had advised to emigrate, had not taken the precaution to destroy his papers. After his departure, they had been transported, among other effects, to the house of M. de Pienne, his grandfather. The latter had been imprisoned on suspicion, and seals had been placed upon the property of his house. He died in prison; and the agents of the committee, who were present when the seals were removed, found, in an earthern vessel, amongst some torn papers which were destined to be burnt, the letter in which Monsieur de Marivet advised M. de C. to emigrate. This letter was his sentence of condemnation. Monsieur de Marivet was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and lost his head upon the scaffold just before Thermidor.

"GRANDILOQUENCE."

The Gazette of France, gives a pompous account of an accident that befel the King during his visit to the Cavalry. It says—"The King was coming down, surrounded by his suite, one of the steep stairs that led from the platform of the Church to the Chapels of the stations, and thence to the road, when his foot slipped, and he fell on his knee. *By a happy effort of reflection and coolness, his Majesty threw forward his hands*, and the support that they gave kept his head from striking on the steps. The King immediately rose up, and, noticing the alarm of his attendants at his fall, *condescended to re-assure them by a gracious smile*, and continued to descend the hill on foot as far as Suresne."

HERCULANEUM.

A flight of modern steps conducts to the subterranean city through a well sunk for that purpose, at the place where the well was by which it was discovered in 1669. Herculaneum was destroyed by the same eruption as Pompeii and Stabia in '79, but it has since been showered on seven times by the fiery mountain, as may be seen by the different strata of lava in descending. All that remains open at present of the city below are some parts of the theatre, and a few narrower passages on the outside by three of its doors. The excavations were continued to a considerable extent, and many valuable relics taken out, but as the towns of Resina and Portici, where the royal palaces were which are built over Herculaneum, would have been endangered had they been carried further, piers were built, and the rubbish left to prevent accident. Enough, however, was done to prove that this was a city of much greater consequence than Pompeii; its streets were broad and straight, paved with lava, and had footways on each side; its theatre was much larger, and every article found spoke of more luxurious refinement. The *Custode* led me through the passage, and showed various fragments of columns, painted walls, burned timber, and the like, of course all seen by torchlight. It is supposed that with the ashes which destroyed Herculaneum, a vast quantity of water was thrown out by Vesuvius, when mingling with the ashes, flowed throughout, and hardened into tufa, as the city is filled with it. The material was certainly much heated, as the doors and timbers of the houses are found reduced to a species of charcoal; in those places where it did not penetrate every thing combustible was charred by the violent heat, such as the rolls of papyrus, wheat, barley, beans, nuts, almonds, bread, and many other articles of domestic use. The inhabitants had time to carry with them their valuables, and there were not found more than a dozen skeletons together, and a very small quantity of gold or silver.

New Monthly Magazine.

BED.—Bed is a bundle of Paradoxes; we go to it with reluctance yet we quit it with regret; and we make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.

Persons subject to drowsiness when reading in the evening may find a radical preventative to this baffling tendency by taking an onion cut through the middle and placed near the eyes. Some involuntary tears of course is produced by this process, but it leaves the eyeballs refreshed and dispels the sleepy heaviness.

A WISE REMARK.

A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any person. The lad promised obedience, but at the same time requested to know for what advantage. "If you divulge the loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief and the joy of our neighbours."

"*Faint heart never won a fair lady.*"

This proverb is an incentive to constancy and resolution in an honorable undertaking, having a more extensive meaning than the one expressed. It intimates the injuriousness of being low spirited and despairing; as dejection of mind will in all probability, prevent success, as it enervates or enfeebles the whole energy of man. Irresolution unfits us to meet difficulties; but courage conquers those which at first appear insurmountable.

FASHIONABLE ROUTS.

"How strange it is," said a lady, "that fashionable parties should be called *routs!* Why rout formerly signified the defeat of an army, and when the soldiers were all put to flight or to the sword, they were said to be routed." "This title has some propriety too," said a clergyman, "for at these meetings whole families are frequently *routed out of house and home.*"

The following toast was given at the late cattle show dinner in Concord: "*Old Batchelors* and *Old Maids*, a cold set; may they be toasted till they are melted together."

AMERICAN HISTORY.

No general history of this Continent having ever been attempted, it has been considered highly desirable that this deficiency should be at last filled up, and a beginning, (if no more), made towards furnishing our literature and schools, with a general account of the events, transactions and revolutions that have happened in this Continent from the earliest records to our times.

I have therefore made this attempt, and after many years of researches, studies and enquiries, after consulting about 1000 Writers on America, surveying our ancient monuments, and comparing all the local chronologies and languages, I have succeeded to complete the frame of the history of North and South America, the West Indies, &c. from the earliest time to this day.

The Prospectus of this work has been issued, and circumstances requiring that a certain number of subscribers should be procured before it is published, I appeal with confidence to the patronage of all, in behalf of this national work and undertaking.

But it is particularly to the EDITORS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS AND PAPERS, as well as to BOOKSELLERS AND POSTMASTERS throughout the UNITED STATES, that I now address myself, and invite them to foster this work, by receiving subscriptions for the same. The subscription is only $4 for 2 vols. 8vo. with 5 maps and 20 plates.

They will receive in return a copy gratis for every 8 subscribers they may procure, or a commission of 10 per cent. at their option, on any number of subscribers, large or small: equal to half a dollar for each subscriber. They are requested to forward within 6 months a copy of their lists, to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Proprietor.

FOR 1827.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1826.

THE CASKET, or *Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment*, which has had an unprecedented increase of patrons during the last six months, will, after the present vol. is finished, contain, each number, 40 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished at the low price of Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the difference which should exist in the materials of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course enriched with essays, poetry, anecdotes, and those set off by a recital of the occurrences of the week. The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The vast quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it *shall be*. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are sanctioned in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper.—A large number of those who take the "Post" depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family where it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much as almost to render it unfit for the file, and for binding. The numbers too, by this general use, are not unfrequently lost, mutilated or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken.—The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound.—In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributors, it is confidently anticipated that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department.—In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to embellish each number of the "Casket" with *three* handsome Engravings from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for that paper exclusively, at the low price of $2.50 per year, a subscription which it is confidently believed, is much lower than that for any other publication of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post" "The Casket" will be furnished for $2.00.

The January No. for 1827, will be embellished with a portrait of the late venerable JOHN ADAMS, formerly President of the United States, one of Longacre's best engravings: also, a correct and beautiful view of FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS, in the vicinity of Philadelphia; besides, the first No. of the SCHOOL OF FLORA, being the commencement of a regular series of Treatises on Botany, illustrated with numerous cuts.

Post-masters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and be responsible for the subscription, shall be entitled to every sixth copy *gratis*. Address

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to subscribe, will please to send in their names by the first of the year, as there is no doubt the demand for the work will be greatly increased, and therefore the possibility of being furnished with the Nos. from the beginning, will be rendered more doubtful.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

oct. 21—tf BECK & STEWART, S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR the cure of Colds' Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable qualities of a happy combination of the most valuable qualities of herbs &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, restores the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, CHARLES MARSHALL, No. 234 Market street, ELLIS & MORRIS, No. 36 Chesnut street, THOMAS CAVE, 234 Market street, and S. C. GRAHAM and D. SCHAFFER, No. 248 South Second street, &c.

dec 9—eo 3m

WINDOW GLASS

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

PETER LEHMAN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 320 Market street, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of the following articles:

Red, pale and yellow Bark	White and Red Lead
Sulphate of Quinine	Spanish Brown
Camphor refined	Venetian Red
White Wax	Yellow ochre
Gum arabic	Crown and Patty
Do. Tragacanth	Verdigris
Do. Guinea	Copperas and Alum
Tapioca and Sago	Blue Galls
Epsom and Glauber Salts	Manganese
Calomel	Blue Vitriol
Red Precipitate	Aqua Fortis
Castor Oil	Muriatic Acid
Cream Tartar	Sulphuric do.
Balsam Capaiva	Ivory cut and Turtle
Shellac	Ground Camwood
Wax Tapers	Do. Turmerick
Chromic Yellow	Window glass, of all sizes
Do. green	Paint brushes and Pencils
Ivory Black	Boiled & raw linseed oil
Lamp do.	Spirit Turpentine
Barnuda and Jamaica Arrow Root.	Flour and Roll Sulphur

The above, with a complete assortment suitable for country storekeepers, will be sold at the most reduced prices, and on liberal terms. aug 26—tf

Washington Canal Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1826.

SCHEME.—1 prize of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 2 of 2,000, 2 of 1,500, 16 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 72 of 100, 104 of 50, 1760 of 10, 10368 of 10. Whole Tickets $10; Half do. $5; Quarters $2 50; Eighths 1 25; Sixteenths 62 1-2 cents.

Tickets and Shares, on the lowest terms, for sale at

GIBBS'

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 4 1-2 South Third st.

P. S. All orders from the country or elsewhere, (post paid) enclosing prize tickets or cash, will meet prompt attention by GIBBS. dec 9—tf

Washington Canal Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1826. Splendid Scheme—1 Prize of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 2 of 2,000, 2 of 1,500, 15 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 72 of 100, 104 of 50, 1760 of 10, 10368 of 10. Whole Tickets $10; Half do. $5; Quarters $2 50; Eighths 1 25; Sixteenths 62 1-2 cents. Tickets and Shares in a variety of numbers are now ready for delivery at P. I. DECKER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets. All orders from the country or elsewhere, (post paid) enclosing prize tickets or cash, will meet prompt attention. nov 25—3t

Kinsessing Meadow Land.

FOR sale, all that Plantation and tract of superior Land and Meadow, with two dwelling houses, one new and of stone, a large stone Barn, stone Stables and Milk House, an Ice House and other improvements. Situate in Kingsessing township, and county of Philadelphia, about 8 miles from the city, late William Millers; bounded by lands of Justice Cox, John Hunt, Adam Guier and Joseph Bunting, and by Ware Creek, and Darby Creek, containing about 206 acres. About 100 acres of this tract, including the Buildings, Orchard, and a portion of Meadow, forming a superb farm, will be sold in one Lot—and the residue being Meadow and Arable Land, will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, a plan of which may be seen at the office of the subscribers. Apply to

T. MITCHELL.

Dec. 9—3t N. W. corner of Spruce and 3d sts.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY to assist in a Retail Dry Good Store, a female who is *thoroughly* acquainted with the business, and can give unexceptionable recommendations. A line addressed to S. C. and left at this office will receive immediate attention. dec. 9—3t*

A DISEASED TOOTH.

SHOULD be prevented in time, either by filing, plugging or extraction, from destroying the whole range of adjoining Teeth. All operations completely performed on the Teeth of females for one dollar, and Teeth fixed in their mouths, on stumps, for one dollar each Tooth.

R. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

At his old established Office, No. 172 Vine, above Fifth street.

oct 28—6t*

LUCK AT LEVY'S!!!

COMBINATION 23, 27, 34, the Capital Prize of $20,000; combination, 14, 35, 4, $2000, and several 100's and 50's—all sold in one day at Levy's Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 89 Chesnut Street, next door below Third St. and the cash paid immediately.

dec 2—1t

KAKYNBORO & HAGKINBURK, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CITIZEN'S LINE for NEW YORK
In connection with the Steam-Boats
Pennsylvania & Congress,
Via Bordentown & Washington, 34 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,
CAPTAIN Z. W. KELLUM,

Will leave Arch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 34 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, Captain Degraw, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50. For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. *Proprietors.*

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of DOMESTIC CARPETING, of various patterns and quality, upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Customers wearing done as usual by

GEORGE WILNER,

oct. 28—6t* No. 180 North Fifth, near Race-st.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of genuine shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 15—1y

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.

aug 26—6m

To Printers and Bookbinders.

L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 17 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 150 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.

sept 16—2m

NOW PUBLISHED,

THE genuine stereotype edition, in quarto, of "ROWLEY'S TABLES OF INTEREST," with Additions and Improvements. It is now about twenty five years since the first edition was issued, and no error has ever been found in the calculations.

The present edition has been examined no less than *twelve times* by different persons; and A PREMIUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS is now offered by the subscriber, for the detection of an error of a *cent*, in manner as described in the Preface.—Moreover, such directions are given at the end of the Introduction, as makes the Tables of nearly *double* their *apparent* value, inasmuch as it is shown, that the Interest may be found, not only *at sight* for every day from one to 64, but almost at sight, for every day from and 64 to 134 DAYS, on all the sums of principal, dollar by dollar, from unit 1 to 2000, on every ten dollars, from 2000 to 3000, on every fifty from 3000 to 5000, and on every five hundred from 5000 to 10,000 dollars, besides months, &c. on the same amounts, together with a useful cent table; the whole computed at six *per cent.* &c.

The work altogether, has been got up in complete counting-house style, with an indented index to each hundred dollars, and forms a substantial and handsome book of reference, either as a *standard* or a *check*.

In numerous instances, 10 *and* 12 *dollars per copy* have been paid for the old edition, when to be met with second-hand, but the price of the present improved edition will be only as follows:

Full bound in calf and lettered, with indented index, $8 00

Full bound in sheep and lettered, with indented index, 7 00

Half bound in marbled paper, with indented index, 6 00

And the booksellers are bound to adhere strictly to those prices.

To be had of TOWAR & HOGAN, H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, E. H. SMALL, URIAH HUNT, and other booksellers, and of the Agent, JOSEPH M'DOWELL, No. 38, Market street, who will promptly attend to all orders, &c. JOHN ROWLETT.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 21st, 1826. nov 25—3t*

A Farm with Meadow Land wanted.

WANTED to rent for one or more years, a Farm of about two hundred acres, of which 150 at least to be of meadow for grazing cattle and distant from 6 to 24 miles from Camden. For further particulars, a note with the proprietor's name and situation of the Farm, directed to B. T. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

Nov. 25—3t

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Mooree Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chaises, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

CHEAP BOOKS.

FOR sale at the Bookstores of J. G. & C. H. Ames, No. 229 North Third street, four doors above Callowhill, and J. G. Auner, No. 233 Market street, four doors below Ninth street.

A general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books, with a great variety of Stationary constantly on hand.

Just published, Dewees on Women; also, for sale, Duffi's Nature Displayed, in French and Spanish; Smith's Grammar of History, Modernized, by Mrs. Hofland; the three Spaniards, &c. &c. &c.

Country Store-Keepers would find it to their interest to give us a call. dec 2—tf

LOST.

A DAY BOOK, lettered on the back, containing sundry charges of Carpenter work. Supposed to be lost in Vine street, between 6th and 10th. The finder will be suitably rewarded, if information is left at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, 93 Market Street.

dec 2—3t*

Drug & Medicinal Store.

GEORGE GUEST informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Drug and Medicinal Store, at the north east corner of Chesnut and Seventh street, and having provided himself with a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with every thing in his line, trusts, that by unremitting attention, to merit a share of business. All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and best quality. Physicians' prescriptions, and family recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to, and also orders from the country.

Sea-letter sheets, for shipping and families provided, or replenished at short notice. Dec. 2—3t

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,

PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. July 15—6m

For Sale at this Office

THE BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 50 Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec17—tf

INSURANCE

AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,

President of the Trustees of the Fire Association

march31—1y

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.

STOKES & BUZBY.

Oct. 9—3m* 90 1-2 Market-street.

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that no calamity has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease of Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy effects generally resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviator, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the pride of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced, are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this Instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York depose, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application, in all cases, an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be afforded with a reasonable prospect of cure." Also "I am of opinion that the union of surgical design and mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of practical Surgeons in Europe and America.—Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

T. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows. "In two very interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this deponent was called about five years ago, one in this city, and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with *perfect comfort* and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 12 months. This Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper of London.

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, (as is the case in all Trusses) that of Dr. Hull's makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and is diminished pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, leather Merchant, deposes,—"That having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent hinge Trusses, and after wearing it about six months *I found myself entirely cured*, so much so that I can walk about with safety *without wearing the Truss*; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and Blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in N. Eighth st. No. 28, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience in the effectual qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will in cases the most difficult, be able to render comfortable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Ruptures will be kept at the office; and as a skilful application is necessary, the learners will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. Jones, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the study of my practice in medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.

Oct. 14—tf

The Committee of Instruction of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

GIVE Notice that Lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE during the ensuing Winter, as follows:

Dr. R. M. Patterson will deliver a general introductory Lecture.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Professor Jones will deliver an introductory to his course on Practical Mechanics, and continue every Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Dr. F. Bache will deliver an introductory to his course on Chemistry, as applied to the Arts, and continue every Thursday evening.

Saturday is appropriated to Volunteer Lectures; Lectures to com—ence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained by members of the Institute, by application to Mr. John Richardson, Treasurer, corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets, or at the Lecture Room, on the Nights of the Introductory Lectures, which will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to become members may obtain Tickets by application to the Treasurer, and paying $5.

Tickets for the course, to sons or apprentices of members, $1 each. R. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.

oct. 21—tf J. B. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, TAILORS,

No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Bronze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang-up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchief, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

April 1—tf

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers has for sale, Cocalico Mill Stones of all descriptions, celebrated for Chopping Corn and Rye, and Grinding Plaister. Orders addressed to them, to be left at the Ruphrata Post Office, Lancaster County, Pa. where they will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. MARTIN & KONIGMACHER.

Dec. 2—3m*

Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Fromberger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets.

N. B. J. H. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.

Philad. August 16, 1826. aug 19—tf3*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

1000 reams Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
500 do. Quarto Post, No. 1, and 2.
200 do. pink do. do. No. 1 and 2.
100 do. folio do. do. No. 1 and 2.
150 do. blue Medium and Cap paper,
300 do. Hardware and Music Paper,
250 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.

Large writing paper, of all sorts, Wrapping Paper, &c. Also, 300 yards 6-4 and 8-4 Felting, for Paper Makers. And an assortment of Twine, &c.

☞ The highest price given for rags in cash.

Nov. 11—tf

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sources of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole